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A PRINCELY GIFT

FROM A MAN OF GOLDEN HEART.

Mr. Seney of New York Raises His Emory College Gift to $50,000, and Endows the Wesleyan Female College With $50,000—A Sketch of a Noble Life.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Mr. George I Seney, of this city raises his gift to Emory college to fifty thousand dollars.

More than this, he also gives fifty thousand dollars to Wesleyan female college of Macon Georgia. A. G. H.

The above telegram received yesterday, from the president of Emory college, will be a gratifying piece of news not only to the members and supporters of the Methodist church and Methodist institutions, but to all Georgians who must certainly be pleased to see that the philanthropy of Mr. Seney is being directed in a substantial way toward the educational institutions of the state of Georgia. The life of this really good man has been devoted to acts of benevolence and philanthropy as well as to the accumulation of a fortune, which now reaches several million dollars. Mr. Seney is a son of a Methodist minister, and began life in comparatively modest circumstances. He graduated at Columbia college, and the management of his business affairs has been such that he has grown to be quite wealthy. He has always been a man of philanthropic inclinations, and has given to charitable institutions, schools and similar institutions not less than a million dollars. The manner in which he made his first donation to Emory college was characteristic of the man. Dr. Haygood, president of the college, was in New York on private business, and in conversation with Dr. Hunt, of the publishing house of Phillips & Hunt, was informed that Mr. Seney desired to see him. Without any idea whatever of what Mr. Seney wanted Dr. Haygood called at the Metropolitan national bank, of which institution Mr. Seney is president and after not more than a moment's conversation, Mr. Seney said: "I want to help your college some. I want to give you $10,000 for a library fund!" As soon as Dr. Haygood recovered from his astonishment he thanked Mr. Seney for his generous offer, but told him the money would do more good if applied to the endowment fund. That was agreed to by Mr. Seney, and when Dr. Haygood arrived at home he found awaiting him the ten thousand dollars in bonds—from a man he had never seen but once. Close upon the heels of it came an additional $20,000 for the improvement of the college buildings, and now the gift goes up to a total of $50,000. Mr. Seney acts upon the idea that what property a man intends giving to philanthropical purposes should be given while he lives and is able to place it according to his own judgment of what is the right direction.

Mr. seney was born in 1825, and has spent thirty years in the Metropolitan national bank, New York, of which he is now president. He is of portly build, and has a rather dark, ruddy complexion, piercing dark eyes, and a prompt decisive business manner. His grandmother was a daughter of James Nicholson, the first commodore of the United States navy. One daughter of the commodore was the wife of Colonel William Few, United States senator for Georgia in the first congress. Another daughter was the wife of Judge Montgomery, who was a member of the first congress from Maryland. Another daughter was the wife of Albert Gallatin, the eminent revolutionary statesman and financier, who was secretary of the treasury under Jefferson and Madison, and was a founder of the Gallatin national bank. It was partly through his relationship to the Gallatins that Mr. Seney learned the science of finance.

The following short, but business like sentence, spoken less than a month ago by Mr. Seney to the editor of the New York Christian Advocate, shows in what a princely way the rich philanthropist's wealth is being spent:

"I approve the sentiments expressed in your paper on the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal church to give more attention to organized charity, and believing that the time has fully been reached for the building churches and endowing educational institutions, to do our share in hospital work I offer you sixteen eligible lots, valued at $40,000, as a site, and $100,000 in cash toward the establishment and erection of a hospital—the institution to be a Methodist general hospital, but open to Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, heathen and infidel, on the same terms."

Imagine the editor's surprise to receive the following a day or two after:

"My Dear Sir—I have read with great interest the two pamphlets you left with me. You may make my subscription $20,000 instead of $10,000.

Yours truly, GEO. I. SENEY."

Emory college and Wesleyan female college may well be considered fortunate in having secured the good will and helping hand of George I. Seney.

THE CONFUSED EMPIRE.

A Violent Quarrel in Russian Royalty

ST PETERSBURG, April 1.—A ukase has been promulgated, ordering, with a view to the reorganization of complete security in the capital, the creation of a temporary council charged to assist the commandant of the city. The council will consist of a member for each of the 228 city districts, and be elected by the votes of all landlords and independent tenants. It is understood the council will decide by a majority vote on all measures submitted by the commandant, and decisions by the majority will be executed on receiving the emperor's sanction. The same categories of persons who vote will be eligible as candidates. The commandant fixed the time of elections this afternoon. The funds for carrying out the measure will be provided from the imperial treasury.

The Agence Russe says: "The measure is part of a scheme for the whole empire projected by the late czar."

A violent quarrel has broken out in the imperial family in consequence of the grand duke Constantine, who is strongly suspected of nihilism, is about to resign the high post of grand admiral and minister of marine. It is also asserted that Constantine will resign in favor of Alexis. When Constantine, who is the hero of the diamond stealing story, applied for permission to pay his respects to the remains of the late monarch, the czar sent him in reply an open telegram with the royal signature, addressed "to him who is unworthy the name of grand duke," commanding him as a disgrace to his family and Russia, and abruptly refusing him permission to visit the capital.

ST PETERSBURG, April 1.—The elections for members of the temporary council to assist the commandant of St. Petersburg, provided for in the ukase just issued, have terminated.

The Agence Russe states that the government will grant the same elective municipal institutions to other cities asking for them.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST PETERSBURG, April 1.—A large number officers of guard, have been placed at the disposal of the chief of police, to assist in the extraordinary precautions now being taken in the collection of votes of landholders, for members of the council of public security, which process fail as anticipated. The incompleteness of the want of time to the novel entity.

phuric Acid Throwing

April 1.—A horrible case of sulphuric acid throwing occurred yesterday at Montague, Mrs. Smith's daughter, aged 17, married Frank Hagstaff, inspired by jealousy, went to the house of her husband's father, Mr. Drake, and with a gift of vitriol, named Emma Drake, sent domestic in her family, was at work sewing on her appearance threw a bottle containing twelve ounces of vitriol over the unfortunate girl, burning her face and the upper part of her body terribly, but, it is thought, not fatally. Flagstaff was jailed.

Her 38th Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1.—Miss Hattie Denel, of Lowell, began the 38th day of her voluntary fast. To all appearances she is resting easily, taking an occasional sip of milk, and afterwards a draught of water. She suffers some with nausea, and has occasional fainting spells. She is interested in conversation, and seems to know all that is transpiring within her hearing, although she does not speak, making known her wants by motioning. She is failing rapidly. Her pulse is about 100.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

TUSKEGEE, Alabama, wants a bank.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, has a bicycle club.

ARKANSAS now has a state board of health.

GREENVILLE, S. C., is to have a furniture factory.

DANVILLE, Kentucky, is to have a new opera-house.

THE Catholic church at Anderson, S. C., will be dedicated May 8th.

FARM lands are in demand in the blue grass region of Kentucky.

THE pistol law has been passed by the general assembly of Arkansas.

AN unsuccessful effort will be made to defeat Senator Lamar in Mississippi.

A REVIVAL is going on in the First Baptist church of Montgomery, Ala.

THE temperance question has entered into the political canvass in Mississippi.

THE Butler Guards, of Greenville, S. C., will attend the Cowpens centennial.

A RICHMOND, Va., company, the Guard of the Commonwealth, has disbanded.

MCCULLOUGH played as "Spartacus, the Gladiator," Tuesday night in Memphis.

GRAND lodge Knights of Honor of South Carolina meets at Yorkville, April 19th.

MR. JAMES KENNEY of Kentucky, has imported six thoroughbred mares from England.

THE railroad between Gainesville and Palatka, Florida, will be finished in four months.

ALABAMA has 1,010 looms, 54,000 spindles, and manufactures 18,000 bales of cotton into cloth.

THE meningetis is prevailing at the agricultural college of Mississippi; five students have died.

LARGER quantities of fertilizers have been sold in Greenville, S. C., this year than ever before.

JACKSON, Miss., is overrun with tramps, beggars, deaf, dumb and blind men asking for alms.

PROMINENT German citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, will start a $100,000 cotton factory.

ONE hundred men have left Lawrence county, Alabama, in the past two months, on account of debt.

THE Alabama river has just been as high as ever known. A vast amount of damage done along its banks.

LAMAR'S LOGIC

APPLIED TO THE DEAD-LOCK.

Riddleberger Still Stands at the Outside Door While the Statesmen Pass the Day in Talk—Hunting Up a Financial Policy—Trouble in the Cabinet.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The resolution for the election of senate officers was laid before the senate as unfinished business by the vice-president.

A motion to go into executive session made by Mr. Pendleton having been voted down—yeas 22, nays 26—Mr. Lamar took the floor. The senate, he said, had been called together a month ago, as a part of the treaty making department of the government, and as a part of the executive department. The present attitude of the senate was an extraordinary one and one without precedent in the history of the country. The announcement had been made that the business which the senate had been called to transact, should not be transacted until the present officers were deposed and others elected. If the report were true, thirty-eight republican senators intended to keep the body in the present position till their object was accomplished. Alluding to the remark of Mr. Hoar that the announcement that the democratic side would meet endurance with endurance contained the very essence of treason and revolution, he said that if that were true it would devolve terrible responsibility on the democratic side, but was it true? He could see that if the senate was disorganized or, unorganized, if there were vacancies—that a factious opposition to filling these vacancies protracted to the end of the session would be unpatriotic and reprehensible; but such was not the case. The minority intended to protect itself from the oppression of the majority if there was any reason for this departure on the part of the republican side from the usages of this body, those 38 senators stood justified; but they must give their reason and address themselves to public opinion it could not be as a reward for political services that this extraordinary position and delay had been superinduced. What was animating this overwhelming dominant reason of public policy? It could not be from any great zeal of loyalty to the union, inasmuch as the senator who had brought forward one of the candidates had avowed that he had been true to the confederate cause, and that he had no apology to offer for it here or elsewhere. What was the reason? He asked them to tell it. He defied them to announce it. He taunted them to an avowal of it.

At this point a message was received from the president, and Mr. Lamar yielded to the motion to go into executive session, which motion was rejected.

Mr Dawes hoped Mr. Lamar would now impress upon his side the importance of considering the pending resolution.

Mr. Lamar rejoined by inquiry whether the democratic side of the senate, but said that the removal of the senate officers was as important as filling the vacancy in the supreme court which was not in session by reason of that vacancy. Resuming the thread of his remarks he described the divisions in the democratic party in Virginia. The republican side of the chamber had proclaimed its readiness to combine with what the country calls the repudiating wing of the democratic party in Virginia. It had proclaimed that when any section of party should bolt from the democratic party under a banner of repudiation, the republican party, not on account of repudiation, but in spite of it, was willing to embrace that repudiating section. Repudiation was no hindrance in the way of the republican senators stretching out their hands across the bloody chasm to unrepentant rebels, clothing them with honor and greeting them with applause. He did not believe that the northern people would stand this thing.

He quoted from Senator Don Cameron's speech: that the republicans were struggling for something higher than offices; that they intended to try and break up the solid south; the coming political contest in Virginia was a thing for which this senate was held here in blockade. The democrats of Virginia spewed this repudiation element out of its mouth and the republican organization refused to receive offal which the republican senators now eagerly snatched at. This was only an attempt to substitute in the south for carpet-baggism backed by federal patronage. The republican party could not purchase a foothold in the south, but it could secure standing there. Let the party descentionalize itself and cast off the incubus of the south, and it will attract southern men.

Mr. Hoar took the floor in reply, and ridiculed the idea of Lamar's criticising the republican party for anying itself with the repudiation element of the south, asserting that the term "repudiation" originated in Mississippi.

Mr. Dawes denied the statement made by Mr. Lamar that he knew the northern people better than the senator from Massachusetts. The people of the north wouldn't listen to the senator from Mississippi, because they had found no work to meet for repentance. He stated that a few days since there had passed through this city on his way north, a gray haired man, who 14 years ago went to Mississippi with his capital and energy to build up a home. He had been persecuted, his gin house destroyed and the workmen murdered. At last he had been obliged to give in and return north.

Mr. George inquired the name of the gentleman, but Mr Dawes refused to mention it as he didn't intend to furnish any opportunity for a further persecution of the gentleman.

Mr. George, continuing, said that though the senator from Massachusetts might have met the individual referred to and might have received the information, still he undertook to say the whole thing was a myth—there was not a particle of truth in the recital. It was not fair that the gentleman from Massachusetts to refuse to give the name of the person alluded to, on the ground that it would expose him to persecution. If the people of Mississippi were such persons as would burn a man's factory and murder their hands, certainly they didn't need a stimulus of the disclosure of his name to further trespass on his rights.

Mr. George again asked Mr. Dawes to state the name of the gentleman referred to, but Mr Dawes declined to give it, and said the senator from Mississippi did not know what became a United States senator when he attempted to catechise him.

Mr. George denied any intention of violating the courtesies of the senate, but said the senator from Massachusetts could not escape from the responsibilities which he knew he took upon himself. The senator had retailed an infamous slander on the people of Mississippi, and if he refused to disclose the name of his informant he became responsible for the falsehood. He didn't believe a single word that the man had been killed. He didn't believe a false witness. He was not in the habit of believing men who didn't disclose their names. He didn't believe the Massachusetts man had ever been there. He didn't believe he had a gin. It was an easy matter for men to represent themselves as victims of outrage but when the people were to be held responsible for those outrages they ought to know their accuser.

Mr. Hill expressed his regret that the gentleman had seen fit to renew these slanders against the people of the south. A democrat never would have. He was willing to let the past be buried. Here, to-day, the country was notified that the very purpose of the remarkable coalition which had been formed was to put Virginia under the domination of that coalition. The democrats would meet it undismayingly.

A long discussion ensued between Messrs Lamar, Butler, Hill, Call and Maxey on the subject of southern outrages and at times [illegible] words passed between the senators.

Mr. Voorhees then took the floor and sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from the Evening Telegraph, of Philadelphia, a republican paper, which alluded to Mahone as a "dog with the head and charging that his alliance with the republicans was in consequence of a disgraceful bargain.

Mr Hoar objected to its being read, but Mr. Voorhees insisted that he would include it and make it his speech.

Mr. Hoar then raised a point of order against the reading of the article, which was overruled by the president pro. tem. Mr. Ingalls.

Subsequently Mr. Voorhees, at Mr. Hoar's private suggestion, disclaimed any indorsement of any expressions in the article which might be construed in a way of making a personal quarrel with either of the gentlemen alluded to in it (Mahone and the vice president).

At this point of the proceedings, when the discussion had lost all its life and fire, when the audience in the galleries had become less numerous, and when all were looking forward to an immediate adjournment, the most exciting scene of the day took place. Mr. Mahone, of Virginia, (rising unexpectedly) said: I rise to ascertain whether I correctly understood the senator from Illinois, (meaning Indiana and Voorhees) as saying that the article which he had read from a Philadelphia paper was his speech. In that article I am referred to as a renegade democrat; further on as a repudiationist, and further on as having entered into a bargain with the republican senators in regard to the organization of the senate. If I have recited correctly what is stated in the article, I ask the senator whether this is his speech. [A pause.] I pause for a reply.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, who had in the meantime moved to the republican side of the chamber and taken a chair at a very short distance from Mr. Mahone, replied in a courteous but resolute tone. He said: "I sent to the clerk's desk an article from a leading republican newspaper, edited by the allies of the senator from Virginia. Soon afterward the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) came to me, in those kindly relations which we have ever borne each other, and asked me to soften that article by disclaiming it as my speech I did so in response to that suggestion. If the senator from Virginia expects anything further than that from me he is mistaken. He is entirely mistaken. He will have to deal with the republican editor of that paper, and when he settles with him, if he has anything further to settle with me he will find me here, and will not only find me here, but find me willing to respond. I do not mean that in any offensive sense whatever, but in a sense of absolute justice. If the senator from Virginia, so early in this contest as now, is complaining of the terms in which his republican allies and republican newspapers speak of him, and is complaining of the democratic senators who simply say that the terms of which he is spoken of by his republican friends may be known he has a more difficult road to travel than he has conceived of. He need not think for one moment that he can coerce or dictate the course of debate on this floor. I made a large concession. I did it from my heart and with no possible disrespect to the senator from Virginia—not the slightest. I did it because I thought it right, when the distinguished and cultured senator from Massachusetts called attention to it, but if the senator from Virginia thinks he can stretch by courtesy his breadth something between the gentleman from Massachusetts and myself, and coerce me into a single concession beyond that, he is entirely mistaken. I am just on this floor, and I intend to be just. But when I send to the desk to have read an editorial from one of the leading republican newspapers of the United States, am I to be called in question on this piece of evidence? The senator from Massachusetts has had my veneration for twenty years. He knows that not for my life would I do an act of injustice, nor would I do an act dictated to me in the spirit in which the gentleman from Virgin a rose.

Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, said: That paper in question, if it were a republican paper, was a republican paper with democratic tendencies, and its tendencies were more frequently democratic than republican.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, volunteered the explanation that of his own motion, and without suggestion from anybody, he had taken the liberty to go to the senator from Indiana and said to him that while it was no affair of his (Hoar's), the article seemed to contain a personality in regard to the senator from Illinois. I suppose he will take no exception, therefore, if I allude to him as the senator from Vermont.

Mr Mahone (continuing and completing his sentence)—but when the gentleman says he indorses the sentiment of that newspaper article, I undertake to characterize it here as such that no brave or honorable man would make in this chamber Now let him take that with him and wear it.

Some democratic senators here suggested to Mr Voorhees to say no more, but not heeding the advice, Mr. Voorhees retorted in somewhat oracular manner: The question about taking and wearing the thing depends a good deal upon here and hereafter.

This ended the controversy in the senate chamber, and then, on motion of Mr. Dawes, at 7:15 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Longstreet's appointment as marshal is considered certain.

Mr. J. E Bryant, who is urging Major Smyth's claims, says the president told him Mr. Longstreet would be appointed in a few days.

Judge McCay is still presented for the court of claims with good chances

Wells, Colquitt, McBee and Martin today gave bond in the police court to answer any indictment by the grand jury for the recent cutting scrape. The case will probably be settled.

——The troubles in the cabinet seem to have been bridged over for the present. MacVeagh remains, and says everything is "lovely;" but whether he will remain if Chandler is confirmed, is a subject of doubt in the minds of his best friends. The democrats in the senate seem determined to help him out. They declare that Chandler shall not be confirmed, and confidently count upon the assistance of several republican senators. If Chandler is rejected, the president will give him another place equally as good. Postmaster-General James declares that there is not now, and never has been, any trouble in the cabinet, so far as he is concerned.

——At last there is a prospect of the administration issuing a financial policy. The cabinet has labored over it for some time, and has concluded a schedule, the points of which have already been foreshadowed in these dispatches. The secretary's object in visiting New York is to consult as to the advisability of placing the 4s or 4½ per cent bonds, and also the best method of placing them. On his return to Washington he will, it is said, announce the programme. The available cash balance in the treasury is upwards of $160,000,000. The secretary can with safety use sixty millions of this amount in the redemption of bonds. It is understood that he will do so when necessary. This amount, added to what he can realize from the sale of the fours or four and a half per cents, will enable him to steer clear of all financial troubles until congress meets in December, and even for a longer period if necessary.

To a reporter Secretary Windom said: "I am here to take council with the leading financial men of the country before determining upon any policy with regard to taking up so much of the maturing debt as it is practicable to redeem with the limited means at my command. At the conference to-morrow, which will be quite informal and confined to such gentlemen as are interested in the subject and have views worth expressing, many important questions will be discussed, among them the propriety of selling the remainder of the bonds authorized by the funding act of 1870 at the price at which they will now bring, and the expediency of borrowing money temporarily, at a low rate of interest, under the act of June, 1864, to redeem the maturing debt. After the conference I may have something to say, but to night I can add nothing to this programme."

Comptroller Knox emphatically denied the report that a policy had already been agreed upon by the administration and that the views of bankers would have no weight with the secretary, the present visit being made merely for the purpose of holding a mock consultation. "No policy will be settled upon," said Mr. Knox, and the views expressed in the conference to-morrow will be laid before the cabinet and given all the consideration due them. The conference will begin at the sub treasury at 10:30 this morning. Secretary Windom and his party expect to return to Washington to-morrow evening. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Bristow was among the callers upon Secretary Windom Some well-known bankers and Peter Cooper had each a private audience with Secretary Windom.

——Secretary of State James G Blaine has called attention of the commissioners of emigration in New York to the arrival of two undesirable women from Switzerland. The Swiss consul interrogated the women with the following result:

Theresa Hausen said she was a native of Bottstein, aged 35. Her parents are still living, and own property. The authorities advanced 175 francs to pay her passage, which is to be deducted from her share of Massachusetts has had my veneration for twenty years. He knows that not for my life would I do an act of injustice, nor would I do an act dictated to me in the spirit in which the gentleman from Virgin a rose.

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Fredolina Vogelin said she was eighteen years old; her mother and brother were living in moderate circumstances at Basle. She came here to get work. The authorities paid her passage She has fifteen francs left. She asked the authorities to send her here She was a servant at Arne and has lived at the latter fifteen years old. She made Mrs. Hausen's acquaintance the day before starting; was arrested once by the police for being out late at night in Baden. Her mother was remarried. The girl closed her statement by saying: "If the authorities want to get rid of persons they send them to America."

Both will be cared for at Castle garden until they find employment.

A dispatch from Bottstein, Canton Argovie, Switzerland, says the town council deny sending an insane girl to America, as mentioned by the Tagblatt and the Bund of Berne. The members of the council contemplate suing the editor of the latter paper for libel in publishing the alleged slander. The dispatch repeats the previous charges, and says the contract for the passage was made by J Frei, of Kling (acting as agent of Wirth Herzog at Aar), with Rudolph Werdenberg at Basle, who furnished tickets to New York from Basle in consideration of the sum of 300 francs, which was paid in the shape of guarantee bonds signed by the commune council and payable upon evidence that the girls were at sea and bonded to a transatlantic port.

——The president sent to the senate today the following nomination: John E Clements, of Louisiana, to be United States consul at Guatemala.

——Senator Conkling is determined to wage a relentless war against Robertson and the administration. He holds Secretary Blaine responsible for the nomination. Conkling expects to be defeated, and realizes that Robertson will be confirmed, but says there is a principle involved which he would make the fight if he knew he were the only senator who would vote against Robertson It is said that Conkling will not wait for an executive session to proclaim his reasons for antagonizing the administration, but that he will take an opportunity in open session, so that his position will be put before the country correctly and not misrepresented, as it would be in an executive session. Conkling holds that it is his duty to oppose Robertson; that his confirmation would be towards disorganizing the present republican organization in New York; that Robertson's administration of the collector's office would antagonize the present republican organization, disrupt the party and cause its defeat in New York. Mr. Conkling's position further is that it is his duty to protect and maintain the present republican organization, which has won victory after victory in New York, and that there is no division of republican senators in regard to federal appointments, but that the president gave them positively to understand that no objectionable men would be appointed. Mr Conkling further holds that though he will probably be beaten in the first contest, that the fight will go outside the senate chamber; that if Bisine be permitted to take charge of the New York republican party and appointments, that he and his supporters may run in 1884, and elect a republican ticket then, if they can. It is positively asserted that eight or ten democratic senators will vote with Conkling, but it is generally admitted that Robertson will be confirmed.

FEARFUL FLOODS.

Ravaging the Upper Missouri Valley—Seventy Miles of Country Inundated, and Whole Villages Swept Away.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 1.—There are indications of a gorge in the Missouri river, reaching a point fifteen miles above this city, at least as far as Springfield, Dakota, seventy miles as the crow flies. Most of the bottom land from five to fifteen miles wide is flooded by the gorge. The town of Green Island, Nebraska, opposite Yankton, has been swept away. The inhabitants could be seen from Yankton clinging to their houses as they floated off Large amounts of stock is supposed to have been drowned. All bottom lands which are well settled are flooded. The river steamer Western, sunk at Yankton, and the steamer Fontanelle, met the same fate six miles above. The boats in the harbor at Yankton are so broken by the ice that none of them will be ready for service for six days. The F. G. Batchelor is also reported lost. All three total wrecks. The steamers above Yankton are in a bad shape on the bank by the subsiding of the water. The river is now falling at Yankton and points above. At Vermillion, 35 miles northwest of this city, the water was ten feet deep in the principal street at noon to-day, and all the inhabitants have gone to the bluff back of the town. At latest accounts the gorges still hold fast and the river is running across the bottom land. At this city the river is rising slowly. A rescuing train for the inundated districts will leave this city to morrow.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Last night a dispatch to the Inter Ocean from Iowa City says that one of the severest snow storms of the winter has been raging in this section since nine o'clock this morning. The wind is blowing forty-two, snow to damn, ice is breaking up, water high and serious damage is feared to the railroad bridges on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road; some of the railroad timbers are being carried off.

By Telegraph, March 31.—A special dispatch to the Pioneer Press from Sioux City says the gorge broke at Yankton last evening, the water falling six feet an hour and receding slowly. At last accounts there had been no loss of life, but the damage to property was estimated at $75,000 principally railroad and steamboat property. The town of Green Island, opposite Yankton, was entirely swept away last night, every building being broken up and floated off by the ice, and one man was carried away on a floating house. The flood reached Vermillion, driving out the telegraph operator and nothing further has been heard from there though it is certain that the gorge holds at that point.

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

A Barnesville Fire Alarm—Death in Madison—A Brutal Wife Murder in Branchville—Report of the Receiver of the Bank of Rome—Old Age in Doby.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

GRANTVILLE, April 1.—Rev. W. P. Lovejoy of Oxford, preached at the Methodist church Wednesday evening. Owing to the extreme coldness of the night, his audience was small. The Methodist, have recently purchased a new organ of the Bridgeport make. This acquisition is due to that excellent lady Mrs. R. O. Moreland. Last year when the people had strained their purse to remodel the church, she came to their assistance, gave two concerts with her music class, raised forty dollars, and presented the church with a handsome chandelier and carpet for the aisles. Not being satisfied with this, she goes to Atlanta and raises seventy dollars, pays the difference between the old organ and the new, and now she has presented the church with a new Bible.——All the fruit has been killed by the recent cold snap.

BARNESVILLE, April 1.—April is here but from the way the cold winds whistle around the corners it seems as if March had it by the throat. Our fruit is in danger and the warm breast of spring is anxiously looked for.——The residence of T. E. Murphey narrowly escaped burning last night. A chimney caught on fire and for half an hour the sparks rained thick and fast on the roof A ladder and a few buckets of water soon set matters aright.——Our fire company is practicing every day.

LEESBURG, March 29.—We were visited this evening by a considerable storm of wind, rain and hail. No damage was done in town of any consequence, but it is thought that in some portions of the county the growing crops are more or less injured. As yet, however, I've heard of no serious damage being done anywhere except the blowing down of fences and trees.——Our county commissioners have had lightning rods put on the court-house and jail.——The cold weather we are experiencing is having a very depressing effect upon gardens and growing field crops.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A terrible homicide occurred about two miles from town yesterday evening about dark. Mr. Albert Smith shot and killed Mr. Teasdale Calla way. Smith came in last night and gave himself up to the sheriff, and says the killing was in self-defense, as Mr. Callaway was trying to cut him with a knife. Callaway was shot in the face and heart, his clothes were burned by the fire of the pistol so close was the encounter. As yet the coroner's jury have not been heard from as to their verdict. Any number of rumors of the affair can be had, but this is about the case in a nutshell. Will write the particulars later. Messrs. Smith and Callaway are brothers-in-law. The affair has caused a great deal of excitement, as both of the young men are popular here.

MARIETTA, April 1.—Last night Mr. and Mrs. DIX FLETCHER celebrated their fiftieth anniversary or golden wedding at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. Cole. The reception was from four until ten p. m., when a large number of friends called and extended their congratulations. The bride and groom, who for fifty years have shared the sorrows and pleasures of each other, stood beneath an arch entwined with part of the bridal veil which had been preserved for half a century. Suspended in the arch were the figures 1831—1881. Several beautiful specimens of fancy work made by Mrs. F., at 12 years of age were exhibited. The presents were beautiful and handsome and the table of good things was an important part of the entertainment.——A light show has been falling all day—very cold.

CONYERS, April 1.—Mr. G. W. Clenmons, an old citizen of our county, died last night at 9 o'clock and was buried this evening at 3 o'clock.——The weather continues very cold.

MADISON, March 31.—Mr. Alfred Shaw, for many years an undertaker and furniture dealer in Madison, died last night, aged about 80 years.

What the Papers Say.

Augusta Evening News.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., March 31.—One of the most outrageous crimes in the history of the state which have been perpetrated in South Carolina was committed at this place Tuesday by a white man named Martin Thomas. It seems that Thomas went home beastly drunk about 8 o'clock on the night in question, and, imagining that his wife was not at home, began shooting. Thomas mounted his horse, taking his gun and dogs with him, disappeared, and has not been seen since. The last seen of him, he was going in the direction of the Port Royal railroad.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

Living in the second district of Dooly county, within a circuit of three miles, are four couples who e ages aggregate five hundred and eighty-eight years. Their names and ages have been given to us as follows: William King, 76 and wife 74; J. W. Cross 72, and wife 70; Wright L. Ivey 76, and wife 78; Stephen T. Burgess 72, and wife 70, making 588 years There are many pretty farms and comfortable homes in the second district, and the citizens are among the most thrifty and independent in the state. Theirs is a pretty country, and they should feel proud of it. Mr. Isham Collum, of the same county, is 84 years old, and has been married three times Among other notable incidents connected with his life, he says that he was married each time on the 15th day of August. His present wife is 76 years old and is the mother of twelve children.

Macon Telegraph.

Last night just at twelve o'clock an alarm of fire sounded, the bells rang enthusiastically and instantly the southern part of the city was flooded with light, as if that entire portion of the town was on fire. A Telegraph reporter instantly repaired to the scene of the conflagration on Third street, between Pine and Oak, and found the property of what is known as Murray's wagon yard to be in flames The fire first broke out in a store, corner of the alley occupied by Mr W A Taylor, and was caused by an explosion, doubtless from a kerosene lamp used at the time. Everything instantly burst into flames, and the store and contents were consumed. The fire was shortly communicated to a dwelling house next door, occupied by Mr. Dickson. The house was destroyed, but the furniture, etc., for the most part saved. A third house, belonging to the Barfield estate, caught, but by the strenuous efforts of the hook and ladder and the fire companies, the dwelling was partially saved. Mr. Charlie Bone was sleeping in the store at the time of the fire, and can only account for it by the explosion of the kerosene lamp Loss about $3,000.

Sandersville Courier.

About 2 o'clock las. Monday morning some of the tenants on the place of Mr Peacock, about a few miles from town discovered that the stables and other contiguous buildings were on fire. The discovery was made too late to save the house ever, and the stables, corn cribs, store house and carriage houses, with six head of horses and mules and about three hundred bushels of corn were all burned up. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, but no clue has been discovered as to who was the vile perpetrator of the deed.

Irwinton Southern and Appeal.

Some of the old people say that this has been the coldest March that they have ever experienced. And we believe that it must be so, as there has been but very few days of good warm, still, sun shiny weather, since the last of February. In consequence is, that the Irish potato crop is later, by several days, in being planted this year than we have ever known. Planting earlier would have been of no advantage as the ground has been so wet and cold, that the seed if planted would have rotted before coming up, and the replanting would have been a worse job than it was to plant at first.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., March 30.—A heavy wind and rain storm prevailed here yesterday, blowing down considerable timber and fencing, and bringing sorrow and misfortune to one household. Cato Graham, a worthy and industrious man of about fifteen years, and the main support of a widowed mother, was killed by a falling tree about one hundred and fifty yards from his dwelling. He was engaged in hauling raft timber, and was overtaken in the storm. It is supposed he was trying to unhitch the steers from the cart, when the tree-top fell upon him, crushing him to death. The team escaped injury. Cato was a good boy, and loved by his mother, and esteemed by his neighbors. He had a brother killed in battle during the war, and another has a difficulty with McC. ll in Abbeville since the war.

Perry Home Journal.

Last Friday morning Mr. L. W. Pooser exhibited to us a young beaver that he had caught in Flat creek. He had found a beaver house in the creek where it runs through Day & Gordon's Spivey place, and on investigating the structure he routed the old mother beaver and several young ones, one of which he caught. The little beaver was about the size of a common house cat, quite lively and with fur as soft as down. The beaver is now the property of a gentleman in Perry, who will try to raise it.

At Liberty to Go.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The resignation of the following attaches of the Western Union company have been accepted and took effect to-day: Colonel Wilson, district superintendent at Chicago; Superintendent E. D. L. Sweet, of the board of trade lines at Chicago; Superintendent Gill, of Philadelphia; Superintendent Wood, of Boston; Captain McIntosh, superintendent of repairs in this city, and four or five clerks. General Eckert has appointed F. H. Tubbs to succeed Colonel Wilson, Mr. Vigas to succeed Mr. Sweet and Mr. Zeublin to succeed Mr. Gill.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Conservatives Attacking the Transvaal Negotiations.

LONDON, April 1.—

The Constitution

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

With telegraphic service unequalled by any Southern paper; with trained Correspondents in every locality in which its readers are interested.

With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

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Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address	2 50 for one year

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta Ga.

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1872.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 2, 1881.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal quietly puts forward the observation that Mr. Mahone's goose is cooked—in fact done Brown.

SENATOR LAMAR had the floor yesterday in the senate. He discussed the deadlock proper, and made it very clear that the democrats could not well do otherwise than they are doing.

THE lighting of London streets by electric light promises well. The people are delighted with the new lamps, although the price of gas in the great city is only one dollar a thousand feet. The electric light is steadily coming to the front. It is clearly the light of the future.

THE debt was reduced last month about six millions of dollars. In March of last year the reduction exceeded thirteen millions, and the receipts were larger last month than they were a year ago. The discrepancy of surplus is accounted for by the large outlay that the pension grab made necessary.

IT is a singular fact that while extreme cold prevails in the southern and central portions of the country, mild weather in Dakota and Nebraska has set free the rivers that were ice-bound and covered the valleys with water. The gorges of ice in the upper Missouri have not only turned the torrents of water over great stretches of the country, but they have caused the flood to sweep away towns and destroy nearly every steamboat in its course. The loss of property, and, probably, of life is very great, and no small amount of suffering must ensue.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Langly manufacturing company was held at Langley, near Augusta, last Wednesday. The report of Mr. W. C. Sibley shows that the profits of the company for the year 1880 were a fraction over sixty-three thousand dollars. The net earnings were $48,653.34. Out of this amount a church for the operatives was built, and $44,000 paid out in two semi-annual dividends. The mill produced in 1880 126,336 pieces of cloth, weighing 2,187,614 pounds, and measuring 6,486,569 yards. The mill consumed 5,664 bales of cotton, ran 329 looms and employed 325 hands. Mr. W. C. Sibley was re-elected president.

A Hopeful Sign.

We are glad to learn that the better class of colored people in Atlanta have inaugurated a movement which has for its purpose the improvement of their race from a social and industrial point of view. It is a practical movement and those who have the matter in hand are entitled to the sympathy and consideration of all law-abiding people. We understand that the movement will take definite shape in a petition to the grand jury signed by our leading colored citizens looking to the abatement of the various negro dens around the city which have become the headquarters of the idle and the vicious of the race. The petition will also call attention to another evil that sadly needs the attention of the authorities. A committee of prominent colored citizens will also call upon Judge Hillyer and beg him to make these matters and their remedy a part of his charge to the grand jury.

There is no more hopeful sign of the progress of the race than the fact that the colored people deem it expedient to move in this matter. What they desire is a strict enforcement of the vagrant act and a determined effort on the part of the authorities of the state and city to break up the dens of idleness and vice which have proven so attractive to the younger generation of negroes. This is a matter in which all good citizens are interested, and we trust the suggestions which the committee of colored men may see fit to make will receive attention.

A Matter of Dates.

The Houston Home Journal does not like THE CONSTITUTION'S early edition because it is "dated one day ahead." The Journal is doubtless sincere, and we therefore propose to discuss the matter seriously and fully. The facts are these: THE CONSTITUTION about midnight prepares an edition for its patrons who live south of Macon. It is the first edition of the paper. If congress sits all night, or the wires are working badly, or some important event occurs at a late hour, another edition is printed at about 8 o'clock for upper Georgia and the country supplied by the early trains on the Air-Line and the State roads. A city edition is then printed as soon as the reception of news will permit.. In other words, THE CONSTITUTION never hesitates to adapt itself to railroad schedules and all other governing circumstances of the time.

Now as to its first edition. The second and third pages are printed from the forms that are used in all subsequent editions. These forms are not taken from the press room until they go up to be distributed. Into the two outside forms are crowded all the news that can be put in type before 10:30 o'clock at night. Into them are put the press dispatches of the early morning that the Macon Telegraph does not receive at all, and all the news of the day and the dispatches of the evening that come to hand before these forms go to press. The entire report of the day's congressional debate, for example, is put into these forms. Does the Journal think that an edition made up in this way should bear the date of the previous morning? Shall the report of the senatorial debate that took place on the first day of April be put in a paper purporting to be issued before the debate took place? Shall reports of local events that occurred on the evening of April 1st, be put in a paper purporting to be issued in the early morning of that day? The paper, in truth, is printed very close to the morning of the following day, and at least three-fourths of its matter is that of the latest or city edition, and its date is in every reasonable sense correctly printed. Any other date would be absurd—would stultify half the news that it contains.

We desire the Journal to reject the expressions of the Macon Telegraph, a morning publication, and to accept instead the results of a careful comparison of THE CONSTITUTION'S early edition with the Telegraph's latest and completest edition. Our Perry contemporary can, in this way, readily ascertain how fresh the news of THE CONSTITUTION'S early edition really is, and it can also ascertain how much news is laid before our south Georgia patrons at the earliest possible moment. We invite the comparison by persons of the experience and skill of the editor of the Journal. The Telegraph is not a strictly impartial and disinterested witness, and its statements are not nearly as valuable as the competitive test we propose. THE CONSTITUTION'S early edition will stand or fall by the result of the test. Very many of the merchants and lawyers and planters of middle and lower Georgia long ago instituted such a test, and to a man they uphold THE CONSTITUTION in its efforts to send the news below Macon on President Wadley's earliest trains.

Notes of New Books.

We have already made brief allusion to "The New Nobility" (D. Appleton & Co.) The title page informs us that this volume includes a story of Europe and America. The title page also states that it is by Colonel John W. Forney, whose accomplishments as journalist and politician have been given wide advertisement. It turns out, however, that the statement on the title page to the effect that the story is from the pen of Colonel Forney is a wide mistake. In a prefatory note, the information is freely given that the body of the book, especially th middle and last "passages," is the work of the colonel's "gifted personal friend, Rev "William M. Baker, of Boston, Massachusetts." We are also informed that in the opinion of Colonel Forney that, while the gifted Mr. Baker, of Boston, Massachusetts, has written much for the secular press, and has a large clientage, he has never shown more talent and heart than he has shown in composing the colonel's book. We judge from this that the author of "The New Nobility" is very well pleased with the job which he engaged the gifted Mr. Baker, of Boston, Massachusetts, to do. If Colonel Forney is satisfied it would ill become a long suffering public to complain; nevertheless, we venture to say that this curious book will fill no long-felt want in the literary world. It is inartistic to the last degree and the style is execrable. It is pitched in a key which readers who are not Americans will call provincial, though, as a matter of fact, it is not provincial at all. Such literature as this will assuredly find its level. From first to last the book is a celebration of all that is shoddy in American society. We have here the history of the new American snobs, and a fine, large, inviting history it is—enervating and sickening. As far as these things go it is a remarkable book. It is printed in fine style, and the binding is everything that could be desired, but as a contribution to literature the volume would not be creditable to a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl. For sale by J J & S P Richards.

The "Reminiscences" of Thomas Carlyle, edited by James Anthony Froude (Charles Scribner's sons, New York), have already attracted as much attention here as in England, and as far as one can judge by the comments and criticisms, have met with a much more genial appreciation in America than in England. This is due partly to the influence of Emerson upon the literary thought of this country, and partly to the fact that the grim humor of Carlyle is but a few degrees removed from the caustic carelessness which underlies the best of our newspaper humor. In England the complaint is made that Mr Froude refused to exercise the discrimination with which an editor is supposed to be invested. Upon the whole it is better as it is. Fancy such a dry, slim, slipshod namby-pamby as Froude running his pencil through anything that Carlyle wrote. Those who are most interested in the individuality of Carlyle will think better of Mr. Froude for turning these "Reminiscences" over to the printer in a body. The book is quite a revelation, but somehow the general effect is to add to the sinister aspect—if we may use the expression with a mental reservation—of Carlyle's character. He was not a student of human nature, nor did he have any conception of humanity in its social relations. He was strong, and yet pitiably weak. He lacked sensibility and was devoid of tenderness. His sketch of his wife is oppressive in that it leaves the impression that the world knows more of his love for her than the poor woman ever knew herself. He seems to be driven to make some sort of atonement to her memory, and his grief is of that stormy kind that is apt to take possession of men of large imagination. Here, as in all his writings his humor is not genial but full of information, enlarging the mental vision. He would have scorned to live peaceably in the era of liver-pads, and yet the disturbances of his intellect, which he magnified into actual social and political conditions, were such as a genuine liver-pad might have cured. Mr Froude might have given us a convenient index to the "Reminiscences" without violating his editorial trust. Price, $2 50.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons send us the concluding volumes (III and IV.) of the Memoirs of Prince Metternich, edited by Prince Richard Metternich. These volumes shed a new and most favorable light upon the character of the statesman who played so prominent a part in creating the history of Europe. There is a literary flavor in the correspondence and papers of Metternich as unexpected as it is delightful—a flavor that will serve to make them attractive to others besides the mere students of a historical period. The price of the two volumes is $5 50

One of the most successful books of the season is the little volume that embodies the views made and notes taken in forty days of travel in France and England by Mr. John Swinton, of the editorial staff of the New York Sun. Several editions have been called for, and this is not to be traced to the fact that the little book is sold for twenty five cents. Mr. Swinton is a man of originality—that is to say, he has ideas and convictions, and behind these a purpose. In him unite the journalist, the philosopher and the practical humanitarian. He tells what he saw in simple, vigorous style, and to his notes of observation he adds the comments and suggestions of a deeply interested moralist. Fram beginning to end his little book is admirable. G. W. Carleton & Co. Price 25 cents.

D. Appleton & Co (New York) send us Dr. Joseph Le Conte's book entitled "Light; an Exposition of the Principles of Binocular and Binocular Vision." In his preface, Dr. Le Conte says it has been his purpose to make a book that would be intelligible and interesting to the thoughtful general reader, and at the same time profitable to the most advanced specialist in this department. In this respect, the author has been eminently successful, and he has also made an original contribution to scientific literature of great value and importance. For sale by J J & S P Richards.

Messrs. G P Putnam's Sons send us the "History of the Free Trade Movement in "England," by Augustus Mongredien. There is a current belief among well informed people that England has been ruined by free trade, and it is the purpose of this little volume to set forth the exact truth as embodied in historical and statistical facts of undeniable authenticity. As a contribution to the literature of free trade, the importance of the book can hardly be overestimated.

THE Macon Telegraph is very indignant because it professes to believe that the people of middle Georgia buy THE CONSTITUTION under a misapprehension. As we have remarked previously, the way for our esteemed contemporary to serve the public in this matter is to make a superior paper. This is a tough problem, to be sure, and we are almost sorry that previous engagements will prevent us giving our contemporary any aid.

CURRIE the Texas murderer, has been killed, but the jury that acquitted him is still at large.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Macon Telegraph, says the middle Georgia edition of THE CONSTITUTION has ceased to be amusing. This is not at all improbable. Indeed, we have the best reasons for believing that the middle Georgia edition of THE CONSTITUTION never has been amusing to our esteemed contemporary, and the thought that this must be so has often caused us pain.

A GOOD many well-meaning people had their day yesterday.

THE father of General Butler is buried at St. Thomas, out of reach of the obituary posts of Philadelphia. It is a little curious that the long-suffering people of Massachusetts have never thought of burying the general somewhere. To be sure they have discussed the matter quietly, but they have never mentioned it in their newspapers.

THE New York papers with one accord state that John E. Owens in his new play made a sad exhibition. The ghost of "The "Live Indian" is coming home to roost.

MANY federal office-holders in New York threaten to resign if Robertson is made collector of customs in New York. This shows that in some important respects, Mr. Garfield is a true reformer.

THERE is hardly a genuine editor in America who is not deeply interested in discovering whether Mrs. Langtry proposes to go upon the stage. Of course we except Editor Medill. Editor Medill is only interested in impressing his city subscribers that we now possess all the machinery necessary to erecting a Nation.

YESTERDAY was the first of April—beautiful, sunny April—and the thermometer pointed sternly to the fact that winter had taken a fresh start.

UNDER a new Wisconsin law treating at the bar subjects a man to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $10. When the law compels an American citizen whose wife is sewing for a living at home, to refrain from spending money on the toddies of his fellow citizens, it is about time to emigrate.

MR. SCHURZ will vindicate himself further in the magazines. In the meantime the Ponzas are still the victims of Schurz's policy.

DR. HOWARD CROSBY declares that two religious papers in New York are edited by confirmed wine-bibbers. From the tone of Dr Crosby's remarks, we judge that he also suspects them to be keno bankers.

MR. SAM COX will summer abroad. There is hardly a prominent politician in the country who can't be spared from the country during the heated term—that is to say if we are to have any heated term.

AN exchange observes that many southern men are marrying northern ladies. If this movement continues, the republican party of the future will be democratic.

EDITOR HASKELL, of the Boston Herald, is of the opinion that Mahone is a great man but he doesn't like the looks of Gorham. Now this is sad. Remove Gorham from the problem and the country is lost.

Too Much Blaine

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

According to all accounts there is trouble brewing, if not already formed, in the Pendleton district. The cause of it all may be briefly expressed: Too much Blaine. Mr. McVeagh of Pennsylvania, is incensed that the most important office in his department—that of solicitor general—should have been given to Mr. William E. Chandler, a ridiculous little person whose sole idea in fame and reward is his work for Blaine as a presidential aspirant. Mr. James feels justly incensed at the appointment when Mr. Conkling is respectfully refused from an administration which did as much as any living man to elect, in the appointment of Robertson, who was also a conspicuous henchman of Blaine's. As we have remarked said of this subject, the country would not have sympathized with Mr. Conkling if Robert on had been appointed to any office but the pacification for which his name has been sent to the senate. In other words, if the intention were merely to reward Robertson, Conkling's objection would find no echo, but when we find an insult to Conkling, coupled with the reward of Robertson, Conkling's cause becomes the cause of the great mass of republicans, who look upon him as pre-eminently the greatest man of his time. When the medicine is plucked for administering Mr. Blaine's purpose are examined, the case against the administration becomes still worse. Mr Blaine looks round for the material with which he can aim the hardest blow at Conkling. He finds that to be the New York collectorship. But there is no vacancy there in which he can install Mr. Conkling's enemy. He can not remove Mr Merritt for cause, for his record is good. He then nominates Mr. Merritt to be consul general to London, for the sole purpose of having an opportunity to make Robertson his successor. It now turns out, however, that Mr. Merritt, though an anti-Conkling man in the politics of New York, does not want the London consulate and will not accept it. At his point the malice of Mr. Blaine seems to be called to a halt. What will be done next we do not know, but we know very well that people who have the welfare of the republican party at heart deeply regret the whole transaction, and feel profoundly sorry that Mr Garfield should have given his sanction to any part of it.

An Upright Judiciary.

New York Public.

A judge of the supreme court receives a salary of $10,000 a year. He may have to decide cases involving half the market value of stocks of the Erie railroads, now worth $8,500,000, or of the Union and Central Pacific roads, now worth over $10,000,000. Judges of district and circuit courts and with salaries ranging from $5,000 to $6,000, often have decisions to render which involve for the time many millions. Judges of state courts, by an exercise of extraordinary powers confided to them for use in extreme cases only, can tangle up and, for a time, render almost unsalable and greatly depress properties worth $50,000,000 or more. A large operator, who is short of 10,000 shares of Western Union, could well afford to pay a judge five years' salary in advance for such an injunction as his lawyer could propose. The cases are not infrequent where a judge could get more than a year's salary for merely entertaining a motion which he knows in advance he cannot grant, or for a single whisper in regard to the decision of a cause still publicly supposed to be pending. It is creditable to the judiciary that cases of known or probable bribery are so rare. But it is most discreditable to the people that men who have such responsibilities and temptations are obliged to meet them with salaries smaller than many clerks in banks or stores receive. If the people do not get honest service in all cases, it must be admitted that they access it if they did not want it.

The Gentleman From Maine.

St. Louis Republican.

It is pretty clear that Secretary Blaine intends to make things lively at Washington under the new administration. He has made a beginning and it is one that fills to the brim with salaciousness of his character. When the gentleman from Maine was made secretary of state it was imagined that he was sheltered—that the strict and solemn punctilios of that august office would blunt his faculties and transform him into a dull and stately personage. But it seems that Mr. Blaine was not made secretary of state for the mere honor of the thing; the appointment involves power also. He is the illuminated friend of the president; he wields the president's authority and possesses his confidence. He is grand vizier. He is credited with the appointment of Senator Conkling's enemy, Robertson, to the New York collectorship. The suspicious secretary knows as well as we will have to be a break with the despotic and impiacable New York senator, and, appar ntly, he has advised the president to precipitate it at once. Mr. Blaine is not the tame and serene person that Mr. Evarts was. He has a capacity for political management not inferior to Mr. Conkling's, and if he conduct of the fight with the New Yorker and his friends shall be entrusted to him he will give the New Yorker all he can attend to.

The Cotton Exposition.

Kansas City Times.

Atlanta's cotton exposition will be a magnificent affair. Every manufacturing state will send a full list of delegates, and from the New England states in particular The people of Atlanta are an enterprising set, and their prosperous future is assured.

LaGrange Reporter.

There is no enterprise which is likely to be of more substantial good to the entire cotton growing country than the exposition to be held in Atlanta. There is no product which gives rise to so extensive and varied industries as cotton. While some may equal in value the raw material, they do not require the vast amount of manipulation which adds so largely to the value of the fleecy staple. As has been suggested, the world is not wide enough to expect that Atlanta could be held but why it has not been held before. If the enterprise is carried out in a scientific manner, as it most likely will be, it will be literally be a show, "the wonder of an hour," but the means of disseminating much useful, and valuable knowledge which will hereafter enure to the industries of the nation as a potential factor.

What will the Crops Be?

New York Indicator.

Already the foreteller of the grain crop of the coming season is in the field. They are numerous and the opinion given out are about as varied as the number of observers. Some are very sure that the prospects for a great crop was never more encouraging than at the present time, while others see noth ng but blight and mildew in the distant future. We would submit that as yet it is premature to make predictions as to what the grain crop of 1881 is to be. A considerable portion of the winter wheat belt is not in a condition to be judged of. A large portion of the spring wheat section is too deeply covered with snow to say how much will be in condition for spring seeding. As far as can be judged at the present time the outlook for a crop equal to the past year is not encouraging.

Tampering With Public Credit.

Louisville Courier Journal.

In May and July of this year $671,976,650 of United States bonds are due or subject to redemption. Of this amount $245,055 00 are six per cent bonds, and $462,3 0 650 are five per cents. If President Hayes had not vetoed the Carlisle bill, and the se bonds had been successfully funded in three per cents, the annual saving of interest would be $8 466 08 The veto of President Hayes, supported by the republican party cost the tax-payers of this country $1,372,174 every month.

The Banks and the Government.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Half a dozen national banks rule the country at the close of the forty sixth congress, and there are 2,000 national banks in the United states. The republic does not intend to alarm the national banks, but the national banks should not alarm the republic.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CELERY

As a Remedy for Nervous Diseases.

WHAT THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SAY ABOUT IT,

—AND—

The Good Results Attending Its Use

—IN—

Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sleeplessness and Paralysis.

CELERY has come into public notice within the last few years as a nervine, but scientific experiments and experience have proved beyond a doubt that it controls nervous irritation and renders nervous and sick headaches to a marked degree.

Dr. Swan-Sequard says that Celery contains more nerve food than any other vegetable or substance found in nature. Celery was first discovered and used as a nervine by French physicians about 1867. But a combination of the EXTRACT OF CELERY AND CHAMOMILE, which has been but recently introduced to the profession and the public by Dr. C. W. Benson, has produced such marvellous results in curing nervousness and headaches, and especially nervous and sick headaches, neuralgia, paralysis, indigestion and sleepl ssness, that it has excited public attention and newspaper comments, and many physicians have tested the merits of this preparation with the best results, as quoted below from a few:

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

"Dr. Benson's preparation of Celery and Chamomile for nervous disease is the most important addition made to the materia medica in the last quarter of century."—Dr. J. W. J. Englar, of Baltimore.

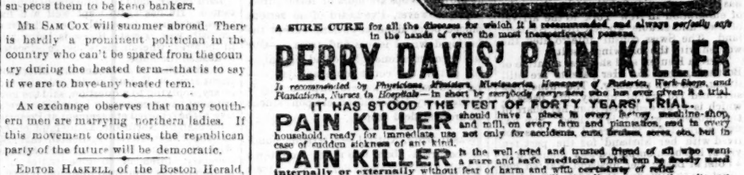
"These Pills are invaluable in nervous diseases."—Dr Hammond, of New York.

"Dr. Benson's Pills are worth their weight in gold in nervous and sick headache."—Dr A. H. Schlichter, of Baltimore.

"Dr. Benson's Pills for the cure of neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, of Christiansburg, Va.

These Pills are a special preparation, only for the cure of special diseases, as named, and for these diseases they are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache dyspepsia headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, sleeplessness and indigestion, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, postage free. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 106 North Eutaw st., Baltimore. Atlanta Depot at LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR'S Drug Store, corner of Pryor and Decatur sts.

mch19—f top 5th col 2dp tues thur sat



A SURE CURE for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work Shops, and Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

PAIN KILLER should have a place in every factory, machine-shop, household, ready for immediate use not only for accidents, cuts, bruises, sores, etc., but in case of sudden sickness of any kind.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want a sure and safe medicine which can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief.

Its price brings it within the reach of all; and it will assuredly save many times its cost in doctors' bills. For sale by all druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

800 mar27—d1y thur sat tues dwkly now ar read mat

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF SPRING

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

WHICH IS VERY SELECT AND IS OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES,

ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.,

No. 16 Whitehall Street.

mar26 d3m—24p

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. L. REDWINE, Office—No. 6 West Alabama Street, between Whitehall and Broad Streets.

Dr. REDWINE will engage in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery. Residence—KIMBALL HOUSE.

DR. ARTHUR G. HOBBS, Office—No. 6 West Alabama Street, between Whitehall and Broad Streets.

Dr. HOBBS will give special attention to diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat. Residence—KIMBALL HOUSE.

mar25—d3m

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER GRANTED BY the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county at the September term, 1880, after due notice, I will sell before the Court house door of Fulton county, on the first Tuesday in May next during the legal hours of sale, all that tract or parcel of land in the City of Atlanta, and in city lot 62 of block 9 of the subdivision of land lot 51, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Wheat street and extending back same width along the east line of T. G. Healey's property 200 feet more or less, to south line of city lot 64, well improved with brick residence and outbuildings, and known as No. 58 Wheat street. Sold for benefit of heirs and creditor of T. G. Elswald, deceased. Terms cash. This April 2, 1881.

SARAH A. ELSWALD,
Administratrix of T. G. Elswald, deceased.
apr2 d1aw4—tues

ATLANTA, GA., March 30th, 1881.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF B. WOODWARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. Woodward and S. C. McCandless assuming all liabilities and will have collection of all debts. The business will be continued under the name of B. Woodward & Co.

C. H. STRONG,
S. C. McCANDLESS,
B. WOODWARD.

mar31—d3t

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House!

Friday and Saturday, April 1st and 2d, and Saturday at three at 2.

An Absolute New Departure.

JAY RIAL'S MAMMOTH

HUMPTY-DUMPTY

And Trans-Atlantic

Novelty Combination.

At the Extreme of Popular Prices.

ADMISSION 25c. BEST RESERVED SEATS ONLY 35c

SEE SMALL BILLS AND POSTERS.

Seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's.

mar30—d3t wed fri sat

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY,

Monday, April 4th.

ALICE OATES'S

English Comic Opera Company,

Under the management of Mr. R. E. J. Miles, in Offenbach's greatest success, the charming and brilliant Opera,

LES BAVARDS,

Translated and adapted from the French for ALICE OATES

This Operatic Gem will be presented in fine style, with elegant costumes, sparkling music and choruses, by a select company of New York and Boston artists.

Prices as usual; reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. apr1 d3t

SALVINI.

This illustrious Italian Tragedian, supported by THE BOSTON GLOBE THEATER COMPANY, under the management of Mr John Stetson, will produce, for the first time in this city, for one night only,

Wednesday, April 6th,

Soumet's great Drama in 5 acts,

THE GLADIATOR.

Prices for reserved seats: Parquet and Dress Circle, $2; Balcony, $1.50. Sale to begin Monday morning, April 4th, at Phillips & Crew's.

Thursday, April 7th,

the same fine Company (without Salvini) will give this season's New York success, the new and popular Comedy,

THE GUV'NOR!

Yer'and, Guv'nor; yer 'and!

Peter Piper's Pills for the liver.

7 9 mar27 d2t—27 30 apr 2 3 6 7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

A Monthly Magazine.

FOR THE PLANTATION, THE GARDEN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

APRIL NUMBER, 1881.—CONTENTS.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
Thoughts for the Month; Feeding Experiments; How to Improve Worn Land; Artichokes; What a Lysimeter Is and Shows; Japan Clover; Lespedeza Striata; Ratio of Stalks to Shelled Corn; English Sparrows; Long Staple vs. Short Staple Upland Cotton; Mistakes in Manuring; Sorghum Seed—Analysis of; Dynamite for the Removal of Stumps; Selection of Seed; When Plants Mature.

STOCK DEPARTMENT
Selling Farm Animals; Fattening an Old Cow in Milk or Orrs in Stock Raising; Dogs as Sheep Protectors.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.
Inflamed Bag; Ayrshire Milk Yields; Some Remarkable Cows; Drying Up a Cow.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.
Poultry Raising; The Production of Eggs; Early Chickens; Condiments for Poultry; Fowl for City Yard.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
English Pea Culture; Bees and Grapes; Georgia Collards, The Orange.

ENTOMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bot and Bot Flies; Pyrethrum for the Screw Worm; Remedy for Cabbage Worm.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.
Catarrh; Heaves in Horses; Obstinate Ulcers, Cough in Eight; Bridled Lips.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.
Some Recipes Worth Remembering; Make Farm Life Pleasant to the Family; Vinegar.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.
Rolling Cotton seed in Manures—Lucerne; Cotton seed as Feed for Horses, etc; Melon Worm; Alfalfa—Burr Clover; Making Cotton Fruit; Loss of Manurial Value in Cotton Seed from Sprouting; Horse Radish—Cultivation and Uses; Horizontalizing—Bermuda Grass; Doura Corn; Killing Bermuda Grass; New Guano Distributor; Books and Exchanges.

TERMS—$1.50 a Year in Advance, postage paid. Single copies 15 cents. Address,

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

apr2—tf

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL—PROF. HERMANN'S Concentrated Powder Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Bright and Insects on plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Chickens, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Hermann's Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,

PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE GREAT SAUCE

OF THE WORLD.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LEMON makes a NEED FUL GLASS of EFFERVESCING LEMONADE. Put a piece in his brother's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. May, 1881.

TELLICHERRY PEPPERS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK.

870 may2—d1awly sat

Wesleyan Christian Advocate,

EDITED BY

Rev. A. G. Haygood, D.D., and Rev. J. W. Burke

Price $2.50 per Annum.

WE WILL CLUB AT FOLLOWING RATES with this excellent Christian Journal: Wesleyan Advocate and Weekly Constitution one year for Three Dollars.

Wesleyan Advocate and Southern Cultivator one year for Three Dollars.

Wesleyan Advocate, Weekly Constitution and Cultivator one year for Four Dollars.

Address either Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., or J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga. mar2 d&wtf

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an emigrant Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cure Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 6.2 apr26—d1y

Buy the Genuine DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

This celebrated French remedy is a specific for Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Memory and Nervous Debility. Approved by the Academy of Medicine in Paris, by Dr. F. Thompson, Dr. Blanchard, Dr. Chevalier, Dr. Ferrand, the great Liebig and others

Boxes of 50 $1.50; Boxes of 100, $2 75; of 200, $5 00; for 400, $8 00.

Sent per mail on receipt of Price. Each box of he genuine has the signature of R. L. DE LISSER 23 Beekman Street, New York. Sole Agent for the United States an Canada

LAMAR RANKIN & LAMAR,
Agents for Atlanta.

CAUTION.

A spurious article advertised under the name of RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE, by S. B. Sigesmond, a e made here, not from Dr. Ricord's Formula or by his authority. The notices by celebrated Physicians he uses in his circulars and advertisements are copied from notices of the genuine.

The following is from Dr. Ricord of Paris.

"DEAR SIR:—I never knew the Dr. S. B. Sigesmond, and therefore I could not give him permission to sell any pills in my name of course; the pills he so le is is not at all composed by me, and as you have thought, you may ascertain that the man is an IMPOSTOR.

"Believe me yours truly,

"RICORD.

"6 Rue du Tournon, Paris, le 3 Janvier."

Send for Circular, with above in fac-simile.

apr2—d3m sat tues thur nx rd mat

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAIL ROAD COMPANY, AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers rapid time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina 6:15 p. m. In convenience, appointments, and fast time it is unsurpassed. Direct connection is effected on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the union depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections with Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to those owned by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co. R. R. Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Match equal to any line, and to some points materially superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

ALBERT A. SHAW,
General Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Writes: For WEAK DIGESTION, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF. Sold by all Druggists.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta.

204 juneli—d&wly fol lin ed mat C

—The present czar, as a youth disliked study, and his easy-going father let him have his own way and consoled himself in reflecting that after all it was perhaps well not to instruct too highly a second son. Alexander III is a rough soldier, and his manners have a guard room savor. They were much ruder when he married the gentle Dagmar, whose influence over him in many ways has been excellent. She has a strong affection for her and many domestic virtues.

GRANTVILLE, Ga., August 26, 1879.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—Dear Sir: I cannot longer refrain from rendering to on my grateful acknowledgments for the priceless boon you have given to the baby we'd in your "Teething Powders." For the seven months past I have been giving it to our little girl now teething, and with the most happy results.

Other little ones are drooping and dying while our little darling is fat and cheerful. I recommend it to all with whom I come in contact. Yours very truly, A. B. STROUD.

apr1—dlm tues thur sat d&wkyim

—A stock broker returning to his office the other day, after a substantial luncheon covered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, with his client, said, complacently, to his head clerk: "Mr Putkin, the world looks different to a man when he has a bottle of champagne in him." "Yes, sir," replied the clerk, significantly, "and he looks different to the world."—Puck

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buy the Genuine DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fulness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, Highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously, and is perfect. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

625 apr1—d1y tues thur sat & s y

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

SEMPER INSECTIS

TRADE MARK.

MEDICATED STEAM

Vermin Destroyer AND DISINFECTANT,

A NEW AND WONDERFUL INVENTION.

AN EFFECTIVE, CERTAIN AND SIMPLE MEANS OF Destroying Bed Bugs, Cockroaches, Ants, Moths and Parasites of all kinds.

The apparatus for generating the steam is an ordinary nursery lamp, holding half a pint of the Medicated Fluid with a tube at the top to direct the Medicated Steam upon any point infested with insects. It is heated with a small spirit lamp beneath the boiler. For Dwellings, Hotels, Steam Ships, Restaurants, etc., nothing ever discovered equals this apparatus for cheapness to human life; is inexpensive and simple in its use. While a most potent means for destroying vermin, it is the best disinfectant known and may be most effectually used to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, such as Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diptheria, Small Pox, &c. One trial of the healthful powers of the great advantages of this over all other appliances. For sale by Druggists and General Dealers.

J. C. SPENCER, Proprietor, 532 Washington St., N. Y.

apr12—dcod em eu tue thur nx rd mst

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Sandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.

Remember! This Tonic cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a sample bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best restorative and dressing. Restores faded or gray hair to its natural color. Prevents dandruff and baldness. Cures humors, itching and scaly diseases of the scalp, and makes the hair grow upon bald heads (except in extreme cases of long standing). Does not soil the skin. Contains no dye. Large bottles, only 50 cents.

brem—d1y tue fri thu nx rd mst d&w1y

For You, Madam,

Whose complexion betrays some humiliating imperfection, whose mirror tells you that you are Tanned, Sallow and disfigured in countenance, or have Eruptions, Redness, Roughness or unwholesome tints of complexion, we say use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It is a delicate, harmless and delightful article, producing the most natural and entrancing tints, the artificiality of which no observer can detect, and which soon becomes permanent if the Magnolia Balm is judiciously used.

febi—d1y tues thur sat sun mon nx rd mst

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

A MEDICO-FRUIT LIQUEUR OF THE PURITAN LAXATIVE

Prepared from the Juice of tropical Fruits and Herbs.

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Torpid Liver, Hemorrhoids, Indisposition, and all Disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system.

Ladies and children, and those who dislike taking pills and nauseous medicines, are especially pleased with its agreeable qualities.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE may be used in all cases that need the aid of a purgative, cathartic, or aperient medicine and while it produces the same result as the agents named, it is entirely free from the usual objections common to them. Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price 25 cts. Large boxes 50c.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

brem—d1y tue fri thu nx rd mst d&w1y

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED Against Imitations. Cheap, and worthless imitations of this article, offered under similar sounding names. The genuine Capcine Plaster is stamped with the Goddess of Liberty, bearing the words: BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER. Accept no other.

nov17—d&m wed sat top or bot col nx rd mst

THE NEGRO RACE

AS DISCUSSED BY COLONEL SPARKS

From Its Origin Down to the Present Time—Their Slavery and Emancipation The Efforts to Raise Them from Degradation to Christianity.

Written for The Constitution.

The solution of the problem of the black man's destiny upon this continent was only commenced in his emancipation. As a slave he was irresponsible for his condition or his future in that capacity. This responsibility was his master's, and the laws of the country. As a free man and a citizen, endowed with all the privileges, legal and political, belonging only to his master when in bondage, he becomes, in a great degree, responsible for his destiny in the future. As a slave he had no cares; there was nothing in his condition to stimulate him to thought or action. He only knew he was compelled to labor at the will of his master, who provided for him all the necessaries of life—these came of course; and, good or bad, he was obliged to be content. This was his normal condition; and he was content with it. That he desired freedom is unquestionable, but it was a freedom such as his master enjoyed. The power to control his own action; to live in indolence, and have all his wants supplied without the trouble of thought or action. He did not deem it freedom if he had to work. Freedom with him meant emancipation from labor, with the authority to control it in another to his own use and benefit. The simple fact that he was free from the control of a master, and yet, was compelled to work, was a quasi freedom that was too contemptible to be desired, and was appreciated as worthless. And now, after ten years of independence, you hear him frequently ask: "What is freedom if you has to work? When you had a marster you only had to work, and he put clothes upon your back and victuals in your belly. Now you has to work harder for dese dan you ebber work for old marster and missis. Den you had your nights and your Sundays all to yourself and your breakfast and your dinner comes to you all de same, and now you is free you's got to look after all dese yourself. Dis is a curus freedom, it is."

These are the ideas of freedom of nine-tenths of the race. His natural indolence is the strongest attributes, and his only thought is how to secure the full fruition of this, is the only dominant thought of his nature.

There are but four races of the genus homo the whites or Caucassian, the yellow or the mongol, the red or the Indian, the negro or African. There are many varieties of each of these races and each variety is endowed with instincts peculiar to itself. These instincts regulates the character of each variety, but not in the same degree distinctness as these are in the four different races. All of these races, as originally created, were in different and separate sections of the globe, with animals and vegetables suited to these instincts and to the peculiarities of the climate and topography of the section of their location. These instincts were suited to their necessities and constitutes, what in common parlance is termed their natures. In the pure blood of every race of man as in every race of animals, these instincts are more or less lost by a cross with another race or variety of the same race. Every one knows how particular every stock breeder is, to avoid any cross in the horse or the cattle of his care with a different variety of the same race but of inferior instincts, deeming one drop of blood from a coarser race a stain which injuriously affects the pure blood, weakening its instincts and defiling its race.

If this is true with the inferior animals, why should it not be with man? Does any one doubt that should one hundred persons of each race be placed upon separate islands in infancy, and be educated by deaf mutes that each would not develop the peculiar instincts of their race? Would they not be greyhounds, bulldogs, terriers and pointers, in all their instincts and in physical conformation, represent each his race? They would each form a language, its mode of thought, and in time would work out a social organization peculiar to itself. What has been the result of educating whites, Indians and negroes at the same school and after the same manner? Has the instinct of the Indian been changed? The full-blooded Indian has invariably wandered off into the forest and resumed the habits of his race. He is essentially a wild animal by nature, untamable, unimitative, unassimilable. The negro, on the contrary, is imitative, gentle, social, easily domesticated and as long as he is kept in subordination to a higher race will ape in some degree its manners and customs, but he rises to no equality with the system is nourished, and by this Tonic action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 39 Murray St., N.Y. the intellect admits no approach to a civilization higher than that of imitation, and as soon as his race is thrown back upon itself and separated from the whites, he becomes a savage as in the West Indies.

The dominant instinct of the negro is to avoid labor, especially agricultural labor to live in indolence and filth—and unrestrained he will do so in the midst of a Caucassian or white race despite his capacity for imitation.

The extent of the population of every country depends upon the amount of food procurable in each. China has long since reached that point and her population increased to decrease because the most skillful cultivation of the earth can not produce the necessary supply of food to sustain an increase. The same is approximately true with the dense population of Europe, the increase diminishing with the difficulty of the earth's affording a sufficiency of food for their support.

The negro has long since reached that point in Africa. What we know of her population goes far to establish the fact that it has not increased to any extent for centuries—because they will not till the earth—but depend almost entirely upon the natural productions of the earth for support.

It is agriculture alone which creates and sustains a dense population,—and were Africa as China, skillfully and continually cultivated, her population would be numbered by teeming millions. It is almost entirely tropical—is remarkably fertile—with a climate congenial to the production to an almost unlimited extent of food for man and beast, and yet it remains a wilderness.

From the earliest historical period the negro has been associated with the white race; he has too, almost universally been the slave of that race. They were slaves to the Egyptians, to the Persians and the Assyrians. Lepsius has compiled from the inscriptions upon the tombs at Nineveh groups of negro slaves, and these tombs dated back 3,500 years. The discovery of Champollion the reading of the hieroglyphics opened up the to the scholars a vast form of historical knowledge as to the race of man and their peculiar instincts, and this should teach wisdom in the races of today. All that we learn of man through this means teaches that 5,000 years ago the same races inhabited the same countries they now do, and that the descendants of each race are still found around the Mediterranean sea, perpetuating the color, conformation and instincts of their ancestors of that long and eventful period.

It is the fanaticism of to day to educate and civilize the black man, and through these means to obliterate his instincts and convert those of the white man upon him. Doctor Franklin said, "experience was a dear school, and fools must learn in no other." He might have improved the axiom by adding that fools would not learn in this, since experience has shown that it has not taught our northern brethren wisdom in relation to the natural status of the negro resulting from the peculiar instincts of the race. It has been more than 200 years since their ancestors first commenced the importing and enslaving the negro. For all that time they have been in close contact with him, both as a slave and a free man, and it would seem this experience has failed to teach them the great natural truth that the black man is not a white man, and that he is incapable from the want of the white man's instincts ever to acquire his civilization or his instincts. Still, from some motive, I hope a good one, they struggle on and try. They were horrified at his condition of slavery, which they had imposed upon him, and ascribed his degradation to his status as a slave. He must be free and educated—he must have all the legal and political rights of the white man, and this would enable him to assert his rights, and very soon he would rise to the status of the white man, forgetting all the while to look at and examine the condition and progress of the five negroes among Ishmaelites. For almost a century they have been educating them. They first placed them in the same schools with their children, but the embryo yankee smelt him and rebelled; his instincts made him to feel his inferiority and resent his association. He was then placed in the African schools, and I have in my possession now a letter from that distinguished gentleman and poet, Wendell Holmes, in which he says this separation of the races was owing to the impossibility of the negroes' keeping pace in learning with the whites. With all their philanthropy, and all their efforts at improving the race, they find him still a negro with all the instincts of his African ancestors—he is as lazy and improvident as he was the day he touched the wharves of Salem. These are historical instances given in his creation, and the dear good old maids of New England had as well undertake to change the color of his skin as to change or uproot these.

They claim him as a brother, but they treat him as a stranger, preach and sing psalms to entice him, and then rob him. They claim for him a common parentage—but in his close associations they turn away their heads or hold their noses. Still their efforts are unceasing to make him a Christian and lift him from the degradation of slavery and consequent humidity and ignorance, forgetting all the while that this is, and ever has been his normal condition. As a slave his was restrained and made to labor in one capacity. He was eminently useful as far as is possible to his nature. His morals were improved, but the masters experience proved that coersion could form habits, but never important principles. He would go to church and pray devoutly and profess christianity, and yet he would hang about his neck and conceal on his person his little bag of roots and rags to prop time his fetish god and still continue to indulge every species of superstition taught by his ancestors and traditional brought down to him. To lie and steal was as natural to him as to breathe. Judge Greene, of Mississippi, had taught himself to believe that the negro's moral degradation was consequent upon his condition as a slave. The judge was my brother-in-law, and was a man of much sense and many peculiarities. He believed the negro's head by many years of civilization and much education would be brought up to the form of the Caucassian, and that his nose would be lifted up as is the white man's, and its soft pulpiness be educated into cartilage, and that it would even straighten the bow from his shin bone, and shorten that of the bone of his heel. All was to come of emancipation and civilization in his native Africa. To commence this work, he had a bright mulatto boy educated, and with him sent 125 negroes to Liberia with an outfit for two years of everything required for their sustenance and comfort. Eight years after this boy, who then was a man of thirty years, returned to the United States, and visited my wife whom, I suppose from habit, he continued to call mistress. She was curious in her inquiries after those with whom she had been reared. None of them were doing well. Most of the young men and women had wandered off into the forest with the natives and become as wild and savage as these. "Marse James," said Ned, "never dreamed of this. He thought it was slavery that made the negro lazy, a liar and a thief, and I knew he was honest, but, Miss Maria, with all his books and his learning, Marse James did not know the negro. Those wild negroes in Africa can teach these town negroes how to live and steal. Miss Maria, it is the negro's nature." Ned was a mulatto and an educated one, and knew the negro much better than the master who reared him.

Every one who has been intimately associated with the negro knows the great inferiority of his mental capacity to that of the white man. Every sensible man who will disabuse his mind of prejudice and carefully investigate all the history of the negro, whether ever associated with him or not, will arrive at the same conclusion. Of what benefit to the world has he been away from his enslaved condition? Has he left any record to attest any superiority of mental capacity—moral, social, political or scientifical? Has he ever invented anything of practical use? Has he ever developed any political aptitude for organized government? Has he ever produced a scientific or literary work? It is nonsense to say wait until he is educated and then see. But the men of the north say it is the white man's duty to educate him, that he may become what the white man is, that he may do what the white man does. To answer this, I will ask if he is not the creature of the same creator who brought into being the white man? Has he not existed contemporaneously with the white man, and been in contact with him at least as far back as the historical period of man? Then if he is the white man's equal and capable of the white man's cultivation why does he remain a savage in his native wilds and only a semi-civilized man when in the white man's midst? It is the only condition in which he has ever made the slightest progress towards the white man's civilization, and this is simply imitative. Who civilized and educated the whites man? What people or race fostered his young ignorance and brought out of it his civilization?

This was the natural result of the superior intellectual capacity with which the Creator endowed him; and in His providence had He designed the negro to develop into that higher civilization characteristic of the white race, would He not have endowed him with a like capacity to accomplish this?

The adaptations of nature is better evidence of the designs of Providence than the vaticinations of a fanatical superstition. Nature designed the negro for a laborer, giving him a physical development equal to that of any other race, whilst she denied him the inherent power of thought that labor profitably to himself or to another race, free of coercion. He was designed to live and labor in a tropical and semi tropical climate, and his place upon the earth and physical organization attest this. These regions produce most of the necessaries of human life, and all the luxuries, and in such abundance as to supply the wants of a race of people placed within these regions as well as the people residing within them. This labor he will not give without coercion. To this coercion from a superior race he yields obedience without the consciousness of degradation. His normal condition in a quiet as feeble and obtuse as that of his mental, and is as incapable of cultivation. He joins the church, and in imitation of his white masters' preaches the gospel which he understands or feels no more than he comprehends the geography of the moon, or the chemical composition of the acids and alkalies. He believes that raut and noise is an important element in his creed. He cannot comprehend the moral restraints or spiritual duties of Christianity, and not one in ten thousand of the pure blooded African race possesses capacity sufficient to be taught these. He reneges flippantly, "Thou shalt not steal;" but the moral of the maxim as superior to his comprehension as its influence to restrain him from taking whatever he fancies or his necessities require. His conscience is influenced by his wants, and it never reproves him for his vices or vicious. His instincts are conscious in his conduct; these are irradicable and control him in all his thoughts and all his actions, and no effort of education can change or divert these. As a slave his constant thought is to avoid labor, and under the closest watch he will find the means in some degree to relieve him of this.

If experience teaches anything it has certainly long since taught the observer of the operation of nature's laws, that a superior and inferior race cannot dwell in harmony together, unless one is servile to the other. The instincts of races are never changed, and the instincts of the white man repel social equality with an inferior race, especially with the negro. This is natural and not the result of the degradation of slavery. Social equality or position is the cheapest incentive to moral conduct and honorable bearing with the white race. It is the great promoter of virtue and refinement and the stimulant to ambition and effort and the discharge of moral and religious duties—the source of an exalting pride, which urges a sincere conduct and patience and honesty in the train and march of life. Without social position these virtues are rare in the white race, but with this race the sense of degradation is universal. Thus impossible to the mental and moral instincts of the negro; he can be educated to their appreciation.

The government has made him a citizen with all its privileges, legally and practically; it has attempted his education, but has it improved his morals or stimulated his pride? As soon as he can read and write he feels he has found the desiderata so long desired, the means to avoid labor. At once he becomes a politician or preacher, but is equally dishonest in either vocation. Since his emancipation in this state there have been convicted and punished for crime 200 negro preachers, and at this moment there are 150 in the penitentiary, and four of these are graduates of the college of Atlanta. One of these, a most expert pickpocket, who answered when asked why he was there: "What did I go to college for if not to learn how to live without work?"

The negro is only valuable as a laborer. It is the fiat of his creator, and every effort to change this by education is but precipitating the finality of his destiny. It is a law of nature that the harder substance shall wear away the softer; the stronger shall triumph over the weaker. This cannot be educated out of existence. The negro is the weaker and in contact with the white man must yield and pass from his presence. The census just taken shows that the increase is to grass 2 per cent than that of the white man. There are reasons now existing to account for this that will cease very soon. The late most disastrous war destroyed half a million of the young men of the south, and the consequence is an enormous increase of unmarried marriageable women. The poverty intailed by it prevents to a very great extent marriages, and this is retarded the natural production of the white race. This is not the case with the negro; there are no old maids amongst them. All their means of production are in active and successful operation. There is another cause for the labor of the negro—a necessity to the white man. He gave him employment and paid him well for it. This furnished him a home, food and raiment for himself and family, and the necessity for this prompted him to labor. So long as these mutual necessities exist the negro will continue to increase. The cessation of the one will effectually arrest the other. Is there any reason to apprehend this? I think there is. The tide of emigration that soon flow to the south. The rapid increase of population in the west has greatly appreciated the price of land. The want of it in the south has depreciated it. This fact, together with the more genial climate of the south, will not be long neglected by the emigrant. Once started, it will come in volumes sufficient to furnish a for superior labor to that of the negro. An entire change in the method of agricultural pursuits will supervene; the landholders will divide their plantations into small farms, and cultivate these with the industrious and frugal German, Swede and Norwegian, and derive his resources from this source in greater abundance than from the old plantation and the destructive labor of the lazy and improvident negro. This conflict between an intelligent and industrious race and a lazy and destructive one must drive the negro from the competition. He must then resort to some other means to find support, this will be too uncertain, too precarious to rely on for a family. He will cease to have the care of the white man and will cease to produce and in the end must become extinct. His is incapable of severe protracted labor which is the only means of obtaining a sufficiency of means to purchase and improve a home—all experience attests this fact of his shiftless, prodigal nature. As soon as he has earned his way he ceases to labor until these are spent and he returns reluctantly to labor for more, and this follows where the first went and at the year's end he has nothing and is again at the mercy of the land owner for the employment necessary to his support.

When a slave he was happy. He had but one thought, one trouble; it was for the means of cheating as far as possible his master out of his labor. His home, his clothing, his food, cost him nothing but his labor. He was cared for when sick, and in his old age was not left to starve and die of want. His family were no care to him; his master and mistress relieved him of this, because as he said "Dey was worf 100 dollars more—ebery child-Dina had." The bound day is not gone to let picaninies suffer. It never entered his head that humanity and economy had any agency in master and mistress' conduct, and he rejoices in his independence. This was the negro's condition. It has past into the present, and what is it now?

He is homeless and dependent, obliged to think and act for himself, and is at the mercy of those who require his labor. These feel no interest in him beyond his labor, and secures that at the least possible price. To secure a home of some permanence he obliges himself to submit to almost any terms that will feed and clothe him and his family, and is haunted with the continual apprehension that he may, or that some of his family may, fall sick when he will have no care, no medical aid extended to him, and may be without warning discharged and turned upon the highway, without means and without hope of relief. But for the charity and kindly feelings of his old master and mistress thousands would starve. They are the dupes of every unprincipled sharper, and are from necessity and aversion to work, universally thieves. Nothing but an absolute necessity for their labor obtains them employment, and could this necessity be supplied by other labor, they would be left to the mercy of charity, almost without an exception. The idea of educating them into moral and intelligent citizens is chimerical in the extreme if by this their condition is to be bettered. It may, in a few instances, be of service and aid them in the struggle of life, but in the mass it will be only to inspire the belief of an equality with the whites socially, which every white knows to be an impossibility, and is certain of disappointment, leading to widening the breach nature has made between the races wherever they have been brought into contact.

I know it is fashionable with politician south to encourage the belief that the negro can be made a valuable citizen by educating him. The negro is flattered by these opinions expressed by men prominent in politics, because they believe this leads to social equality. This is the haunting ghost of his imagination; the goal of all his hopes, but when the election is over he resumes his normal state and is no longer shaken by the hand on the street or the health of his family inquired after. At present he holds a sort of balance of power between parties, but this is determined more by money than any principle. Nine out of every ten is open to conviction, which conviction is controlled by the party or person who will pay the best price for his vote. He combines in his character his property and that he violates no law, civil or moral, in selling it to the highest bidder. He has no moral sense of obligation and for pay will swear to a falsehood with as little compunction as the truth, and this is corrupt ously true of the better educated of the race. If convicted of perjury or theft, or any crime which is punished by the law, neither the crime nor the punishment affects his status with his race—his position is the same as soon as his term of punishment expires as before the commission of the crime, and in reality, with the whites, it affects neither his status nor respectability as ninety out of every hundred of those feel that he has only been guilty of what the whole race will be if temptation and opportunity presents.

Such a race relieved from servility becomes a curse to any community, and endowed with civil rights an agent in corrupting the whites. The necessity for his services in any capacity, in some degrees influences the white man in his action toward him, and compels him to the use of means for his control, equivocal in morals—if of these corrupting.

I have an extensive experience with the negro. One first property I ever owned outside of a saddle horse was a negro. I have owned and controlled a large number, and have reared very many, and I think I understand thoroughly the negroe's instincts and these can never be eradicated by education of any kind. His understanding is to weak to be controlled by education in contradistinction of the idiosyncrasies of his nature. Nature formed him to labor under a superior race, who directed this to the best advantage for him, restraining his propensities and promoting his usefulness and happiness. Remove that restraint and he is worthless to himself and the world, and whenever he may be will go back to his normal condition.

I am aware I am antagonizing the expressed opinions of men the world credits with wisdom, but time will attest whether they or I am right. I entertain the most kindly feelings for the negro. I know that much is to be allowed to him in charity for his race cannot help it. I know his defects are natural and entirely independent of his control. I am well satisfied from a long life of experience that his mental and moral organization unfits him for a higher civilization—that he is compelled to acquire in servitude to a higher race, and that in serving this, he is but filling the place nature or God, if you will, assigned him. His mission here is as complete as it was in New E. gland. A negro was no more remunerated by his labor. Then he was carried away by a dense and more intelligent population, and a better and cheaper labor. The same fate awaits him here, and his destiny is only a question of time, and that has been and is being hastened by the northern man who first imposed him as a slave upon this continent. The mischief of a false philanthropy, is sadly afflicting in the south both to the races, white and black, but nature in the wisdom of her laws, will in the end afford the remedy and we must wait.

W. H. SPARKS.

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By a large majority the people of the United States have decared their faith in Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys and liver, whose however, have disliked the trouble of preparing it from the dry form. For such a new candidate appears in the shape of Kidney-Wort in Liquid Form. It is very concentrated, is easily taken and is equally efficient as the dry. Try it.—Louisville Post.

—King Alfonso XII of Spain, and Queen Maria Christina have sent Leo XIII an enameled chalice enriched with precious stones. Its value is £8 000 sterling.

Ladies who Appreciate Elegance and purity in using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

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Directions in Eleven Languages.

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jan11—d1y tu sol ax to or fri read mst

—Ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, says: "I don't like these New York nominations. I can't tell now where the lightning is going to strike. We are all right now and at peace in Louisiana, but after the Robertson nomination, there is no telling what is in store for us."

Here is the Test.

Dizziness, nausea, despondency, jaundice, loss of appetite, inflammations, gravel, female diseases and all troubles of the urinary organs, and bladder, are quickly and surely removed by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

apr1 d2w fri,su & wed & w2w 3dp

—Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Simon Cameron's daughter, is tall and graceful of figure. Those who know her intimately say that she possesses in a marked degree many of the characteristics which distinguish her father. She has acquired the faculty of reading men and women at a glance.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Capital, $155,000.00.

Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, April 1, 1881

EXCHANGE—

Buying at ..... per | Selling ..... % prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	109@116	Mac. City 8s, new	83@84
Georgia 7s, 1885	109@111	Macon City	80@100
Georgia 7s, 1890	122@125	Columbus City	80@85
Georgia 7s, gold	114@116	Ga. R. 8s	100@101
Georgia 8s	122@124	Central R. R. 7s	113@115
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st mtge	116@118	W. & A. RR. Lessee 1st gtd.	
Atlanta 6s	101@103	Income bonds	115@120
Atlanta W'ks 7s	108@110	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	72@ 71
Atlanta City 7s	108@110	do. Class A small	73@ 75
Atlanta City 8s	114@116	do. Class B 5s	97@100
Atlanta Cons 7s	106@108	do. Class C 4	87@ 90

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

STOCK—

Georgia R. R.	214@216	South Wes R.R.	113@115
Central R. R.	109@111	Atlanta & W. R.R.	104@105
A. & W. P. R. R.	125@127		

Georgia railroad stock is selling 125; Atlanta and West Point 127—both hi her than ever before. It looks like it is a good time to sell; yet we don't know.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK April 1—Noon — stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.80½; short $4.83½. Governments quiet and steady; new 6's of 1881 ..., new 5's ..., currency 6's ..., 4½'s ..., 4's ..., 3's ..., 6's, for account ..., 6's ex dividend. State Bonds active for Tennessees.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central	140½	Chicago & N. W.	123¾
Erie	4 ⅞	do. Preferred	136
Lake Shore	1 0⅝	Wash., St. L. & Pac.	46⅞
Illinois Central	136¾	do. Preferred	99¾
C. C. & St. L.	7⅞	Mem. & Char.	4
Ohio & Miss.	92	Rock Island	136½
Pittsburg, F. W. & C.	130	Western Union	114

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	72	Ala. Class B 5s	97
do. Class A small	74	do. Class C 2 to 5	89½

*Offered.

Sub-treasury balances:

Gold ..... $ 88,068,686 Currency ..... $ 3,517,213

LONDON, April 1.—noon. — Consols 100 3 16; Erie 50⅝.

PARIS, April 1—2:00 p. m.—Rentes 84f 20c.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, April 1, 1881

New York—The cotton market during the past week was subject to moderate fluctuations, and as far as future transactions are concerned a fair amount of business is all that can be reported. The general cotton market has been gradually approaching lower prices, and at the close to day the months have sustained a loss of 15@20 points per receipts show a considerable decrease as compared with last week, but still we are able to pace figures considerably ahead of the corresponding week last year. The spot market presents but little change, and during the past few days has continued quiet and steady. Quotations have been marked down ⅛c making middling 10 11 16c at the close to-day. Owing to the steadiness of the market this week we deem it unnecessary to give full details of each day's proceedings. At the close to-day the months were quiet and steady, having declined during the day. Spot opened firm, but throughout the day a steady feeling was manifested, and no quotable change was effected; mid ding 10 1-16c. Net receipts for the week ending to day amount to 77,902 bales against 99,201 bales last week and against 46,989 bales for the corresponding week last year exports for the week 97,081 bales; stock 805,619 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED		CLOSED.	
April	10 49@...	April	10 46@10 47
May	10 59@10 60	May	10 56@10 57
June	10 68@10 69	June	10 65@10 66
July	10 77@10 78	July	10 74@10 75
August	10 82@10 84	August	10 79@10 80
September	10 52@10 53	September	10 49@10 50
October	10 26@10 28	October	10 21@10 23
November	10 12@10 13	November	10 09@10 10
December	10 12@10 13	December	10 09@10 10

Closed quiet and steady; sales 76,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were American; receipts 4,800; American none.

The local cotton market presents no particular new feature. Spots have been steady throughout the week, and prices admit of no quotable change. To date there seems to be a better demand for the lower grades, but for all classes of cotton all offerings were readily taken up. The market for future delliveries has been as active as the condition of fluctuations would allow. Receipts for the week, while comparatively quiet, are still ahead of the corresponding week last year, and Atlanta's prospects for 180,0.0 bales by September are very promising. As will be seen by the statement below our actual stock on hand has been reduced, which nevertheless is correct. At the close to-day the following prices were quotable: Good middling 10¾c; middling 10⅝c; strict low middling 10c; low middling 9⅝c; strict good ordinary 9c; good ordinary 8¼c; ordinary ings 9¼c; stains 5@9; low, dirty and sandy cotton not quotable.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	48
Air Line Railroad	23
Georgia Railroad	9
Central Railroad	64
Western and Atlantic Railroad	7
West Point Railroad	—
Total	151
Receipts previously	122,471
Total	122,622
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	124,404

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since March 21	2,492
Shipments previously	108,04
By local consumption for the week	671
By local consumption not previously mentioned	4,600
Total	115 157
Stock on hand	9,247

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, April 1—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.25@4.00; extra fine $4.25@5.00; family $5.25@6.25; city mills super fine $3.25@4.00; extra $4.50@5.00; family $6.25@6.50; Rio brands $6.50; Patapsco family $7.00. Wheat—Southern steady; western higher and firm; southern red $1.15@1.19; amber $1.20@1.25; No. 2 western winter red spot and March $1.21@1.21¼. April ..... May ..... $1.20¾@... June $1.20 July $1.15@1.15¾; August $1.03¾. Corn, southern white steady; yellow higher; western steady; southern white 55; yellow 55@55½. Oats dull; western white 46@47; mix. ed 44@45.

ATLANTA, April 1.—Flour—Market steady with full stocks offering; fancy $6.75@7.00; extra family $6.00@6.75; family $5.25@5.50. Wheat—Chicago—Market displayed an improved tone and moved upwards; May closed yesterday $1 09¾, closed to-day $ .07½; June closed yesterday $1 09¾, closed to-day $ ⅛. Local market quiet for spots; no quote $1.26@1 28 for choice; low grades dull. Corn—Firm. We quote 73@75c. Oats—55@57c; firm; choice red rust proof in demand at 90c @$1.00. Meal—74@75c. Bran—$1.00.

NEW YORK, April 1—Flour, southern fairly active and firm; common to fair extra $4.75@5.25; good to choice $5.25@7.25. Wheat—Opened dull but closed ⅜@⅞ higher and strong with a fair business; ungraded red $1 11 @... No. 2 red winter $1 13@... Corn—Opened heavy and lower and closed stronger; ungraded 54@55. Oats feverish and unsettled; closing strong; No. 2 45¾@46. Hops unchanged; choice yearlings 12@13.

CHICAGO, April 1 Flour quiet and steady; winter wheat $5.00@6.00; extras $4.00@4.50 Wheat active, firm and higher; No 2 chicago spring $1 01¾@1.02; cash and April $1.01¾@1.02; May $1.07¾@1.07⅝; June. Corn moderately active and higher at 38¾@41 cash; 42¾ June. Oats active firm and higher at 31@33 cash; 34¾ June.

ST. LOUIS, April 1—Flour firm; double extra $3.80@4 00; family 4.75@5 00; choice to fancy $5.10@5.75

China Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Maddocks' splendid English Granite, Rodgers' fine cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Wood-ware, Lamps, Chimneys, Looking-Glasses to trade at manufacturerers' prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchants can save a fair profit on freights by buying from McBride & Co.

jan26—dly above wo n top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6; in New York, 10 11-16; in Atlanta, 10¾.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, generally fair weather, north to west winds, rising barometer, lower temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, April 1, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barom eter	Thermometer.	Humidity Fact	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30	6 31	60	N. W	Brisk	.00	Cloudy
Augusta	30	14 37	...	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Cordsana	30	38 45	24	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30	29 55	59	N.	Fresh	.4	Clear.
Indianola	30	28 55	42	N. E.	Brisk	.0	Fair.
Key West	30	13 70	74	W	Fresh	0q	Clear.
Mobile	30	28 48	59	N	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30	28 57	54	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30	28 48	59	N. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pensacola	30	28 43	59	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	3	.10 9	55	N. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.

100 per cent being complete saturation.

1 Not enough to measure.

NOTE—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 1, 18 0.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a m	29,88	32	50	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
10:31	29 90	45	54	N. W.	Brisk	...	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	3 0	67	54	N. W.	Brisk	...	Cloudy.
2:31	3 .00	36	62	N. W.	Brisk	00	Cloudy.
9 p m.	30.14	31	70	N. W.	Brisk	...	Cloudy.
10:31	29 16	41	60	N. W.	Brisk	0	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....30 045 | Maximum ther..... .47
Mean daily ther..... 32 7 | Minimum ther..... .31
Mean daily hu mid. 54.7 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps U S. A.

BRIEF BITS. LOCALS.

Rogers & Sons and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cu-Glass from Germany, Bohemian and French Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.

H. RAY SELLIZER.

nov24—dly 1st pre loc

AT WHOLESALE.

THE "NEW" STEWART

Agents and Dealers send for trade price s

THE "GENUINE" STEWART

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Sewing Machine Needles.

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Parts for all Machines.

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Tin Paris Plaiters.

Young's Improved Plaiters.

Roamers, Journals, Cutters, Belts, and other sundiaries for all machines.

Address

FRED BELL & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ja1y27—d12m pref le

Save Twenty-five per cent in Buying Silver Spoons & Forks, Knives Etc,, Both Solid and Triple-plated from

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall St.

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ALEX. FOX.
Practical Optician.

I have a large stock of

EYE GLASSES.

Office with

A. F. PICKERT, JEWELER,
No. 5 Whitehall Street.

dec5—d1f 4thp 1st col

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The ladies of the Memorial Association are earnestly requested to meet on Saturday, April 2, at 5 o'clock p. m., at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Johnson, to make some arrangements for the celebration of memorial day.

By order of
MRS. J. M. JOHNSON,
President.

apr1—2t

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Stock.

Persons having this stock for sale will please let me know the amount and price.

apr1—d&w3t JOHN H. JAMES.

J. C. Kimball's

Telephone coal office is now at No. 11 Alabama street.

apr2—d2t sat sun

Plenty of Anthracite Coal at
apr2 2t W. S. WILSON & BRO.

Best Plastering Lime in Market at W. S. Bell & Bro.'s Lumber yard, 147 Decatur and 19 N. Pryor streets. apr2—2t first col

State and County Tax Returns

ATLANTA, GA., April 2, 1881.

I have this day opened books in the sheriff's office to receive your tax returns for the year 1881. It is hard to pay taxes once, and yet many of you pay double tax, besides cost for failing to come up as the law directs, and give in your taxable property and poll-tax. J. J. HARRIS,
State and County Tax Receiver.

apr2 4t sat,sun,tue &sun10th

If you want smooth and white walls buy Lime from W. S. BELL & BRO.

apr2—2t first col

Coal, Coal, Anthracite Coal
apr2—2t W. S. WILSON & BRO.

Removal

Mr. J. C Kimball has removed his business office from No. 56 Alabama street to the office for merly occupied by Major John F Edwards, No 11 Alabama street. You can pay your taxes, to Judge Clayton, and order coal from Kimball in the same office. apr2—d2t sat sun

Red Ash Anthracite Coal
apr2—2t W. S. WILSON & BRO.

Lumber, Shingles, Laths and Lime at
apr2—2t first col W. S. BELL & BRO.

Jay Rial's Humpty Dumpty.

Jay Rial's Humpty Dumpty troupe opened an engagement at Desive's last night. The house was packed from pit to gallery, and the audience was apparently well pleased with the performance. Of the several Humpty Dumpty troupes that have visited Atlanta this season, Jay Rial's is at least equal to any and much better than some. There was an absence of anything tiresome, and a number of new and excellent things made many pleasant surprises to the audience. Ronaldo, the contortionist, was particularly good, his feats eliciting the hearty applause of the audience. Frank DuForrest, the "German comedian," danced well and pleased the audience in several ways. The entertainment was much better than is apparently well pleased with the performance. Of the several Humpty Dumpty troupes that have visited Atlanta this season, Jay Rial's is at least equal to any and much better than some. There was an absence of anything tiresome, and a number of new and excellent things made many pleasant surprises to the audience. Ronaldo, the contortionist, was particularly good, his feats eliciting the hearty applause of the audience. Frank DuForrest, the "German comedian," danced well and pleased the audience in several ways. The entertainment was much better than anyone especially calling in every way the companies which charge the full rates. The astonishing low prices for the evening performances will be eclipsed by the rates which will be charged for the matinee this afternoon, which will be twenty five cents for adults and ten cents for children. The excellence of the troupe and the lowness of the prices must certainly gain for the company a crowded house.

Georgia Teachers' Association.

The annual convention of the Georgia Teachers' association for 1881, was to convene at Atlanta on the first Tuesday in May. As the national association meets in Nashville on July 19th, it has been thought best that the meeting of the state organization be held at the same time and place. I therefore give notice to the members of the Georgia Teachers' Association and to those of the profession throughout the state that the annual convention will be postponed from May until July 19th. S. C. CALDWELL,
Secretary G. T. A.

Rome, Ga., March 31, 1881.

Papers throughout the state will please copy.

The Richest April Fool.

The richest April fool of the season was played at the Gate City cotton exchange yesterday. The majority of the dealers in futures are "bulls," and while the crowd lounged about a bogus telegram was posted on the boards, quoting the market at from fifteen to twenty points lower and "weak" in tone. For a brief period the exchange was filled with a variety of ejaculations, howls, hisses, groans, profane unmentionables, etc. When the regular market was received quotations were marked higher and firm, and the scene in the exchange changed like magic.

KIMBALL'S CAREER.

PULLING THE EXPOSITION THROUGH

A Letter from Our Minister to France—Mr. Kimball's Remarks to a Baltimore Audience—Probable Action of the Georgia Railroad in the Matter.

Committee met in regular session yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Kimball, chairman. There was a full attendance and much enthusiasm. The formal subscription from Colonel Wadley of the Central railroad was presented, also letter from Mr Phinizy, president Georgia road, indicating a probable subscription of $2 500 from that company when the directors meet, April 15th.

The committee request the publication of the following letter from Colonel Morehead, president, of New Orleans:

OFFICE of Planters Journal and Branch Office of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters Association, 39 Carondelet street, New Orleans, March 28.—J. W. Ryckman, Esq., Secretary. Dear Sir. Your favor informing me of my election as one of the vice-presidents of the International cotton exposition has been duly forwarded by our Vicksburg office to me here.

I beg to tender my thanks for the honor thus conferred and, in accepting the appointment, express to you the warm interest I feel in so entertaining and worthy a movement, which I feel sure I am sure is shared by the entire southwest, as well as the country at large. While the exposition will benefit all classes connected with the culture and handling of cotton, it will be an inestimable benefit to the city of Atlanta, in attracting the eyes of the civilized world to it as the most go-ahead and enterprising city in the south.

Atlanta could well afford to defray the entire cost of the exhibition, even to the extent of a quarter million of dollars, rather than it should fail for want of proper support.

There is no reason, however, under judicious management, why the exposition should not be made to pay its own way and be no charge to any one. The city of Cincinnati gives an annual exposition, probably the finest in America, under a guarantee fund of its citizens of a hundred thousand dollars a year; and yet, no citizen has ever actually been called upon to pay a dollar. And there is no reason why the International cotton exposition should not be managed similarly well.

Our country will be largely represented, and you may rest assured anything our association, or the Planters Journal can do to aid the great enterprise, will be most cheerfully done.

In the meantime, with many cheering words and a most hearty invitation to your president and executive committee to attend the annual reunion of the Mississippi Valley cotton association, which meets at Memphis on the 25th day of May next. I beg to remain sincerely yours.

P. C. MOREHEAD, President.

LETTER FROM HON. L. P. MORTON.

In reply to a letter from Governor Bullock, foreign commissioner of the exposition, Hon. L. P. Morton, the American minister to the French republic, writes as follows:

I look upon every effort to bring the best and varied products of our country prominently before the markets of Europe and the world as deserving of the highest encouragement, and was glad to learn that Atlanta was taking steps to thus attract the attention to the staple production of the south, by means of an international exhibition.

Through you I beg to congratulate the people of Atlanta, and to wish their enterprise every success. I shall be glad to receive a call from you in Paris and to aid, as far as possible, the object you have in view. I remain, very truly yours, L. P. MORTON.

MR. KIMBALL IN BALTIMORE.

Chairman Kimball seems to be a good speaker as well as a good worker. The Baltimore American in a fine report of an enthusiastic meeting held at the exchange gives the following:

Mr. Kasin then introduced Mr. H. J Kimball, director general of the exposition and president of the Atlanta cotton factory company, who said that, as he knew time was money to all business men, he would not attempt more than to give a few points on the proposed exposition. Not only would it improve the facilities for growing and handling cotton, but it would bring together all the planters of the cotton growing district of the south, and the leading men interested in manufacturing cotton in the north and in Europe, who by a mutual interchange of views and experience, would feel and appreciate the needs for improved methods both in raising and working the cotton plant and the cotton fiber, and would altog ther prove one of the most important exhibitions ever given in the country. The board of managers is composed of thirty-five of the leading men of Atlanta, and auxiliary boards have been established in the large eastern cities. Two hundred thousand dollars subscription to the stock of the concern was required. Suitable buildings would be erected, steam power furnished, and every facility offered for the exhibition of every branch of the trades. Every known machine used in the cultivation, manipulation or manufacture of cotton would be on exhibition and in operation, besides a large number of inventions supposed to be improvements on those already in use. Fees would of course be charged to exhibitors for space and power, which would, it was believed, pay the cost of outlays on that account. Another important idea was to have an exhibition of the products of that vast and fertile blue-grass region, which stretches from northern Virginia and embraces Kentucky, East Tennessee, northern Georgia and northern Alabama—something like the exhibits of Colorado and Kansas at the centennial. This is a region of vast resources. It has been estimated that it would support thirty millions of people, and by bringing its natural wealth before the eyes of the nation would open up a large field for immigrants. Baltimore is the natural market for this section, and everything she does to improve it is returned an hundred fold.

"Gentlemen," concluded Mr Kimball, "I hope you fully understand what is proposed We want your co operation, your sympathy, your interest. Baltimore is specially allied to the south by close ties of brotherhood, and we want you to help us to develop our industries and cultivate our natural resources. The south has been met half way by New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and now she feels that she can call upon Baltimore."

At the close of Mr. Kimball's remarks the meeting came to a close, and the subscription books were opened by Mr. Kasin. There seems to be no doubt that the $10,000 will be quickly taken up here. It is proposed to build the main structure of the exposition on a model cotton factory, and after the show is over it will be sold for this purpose. The board of managers for Baltimore are as follows: W H Baldwin, of Woodward, Baldwin & Co.; W. T. Walters, o W T Walters & Co.; R. W. L. Rasin, George W. Grafflin, O. O Zell, J. H Middleton, Leroy M Wilson, and Henry Clay Smith, president Merchants and Manufacturers' association.

THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., April 1, 1881.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta circuit..... 27

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Argument concluded.
No. 2. Malone vs. The state. Assault with intent to murder, from Fulton. Argued Marshall J. Clarke, for plaintiff in error. Hopkins & Glenn contra.
No. 7. Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company vs. Johnson Case, from City Court of Atlanta. N J Hammond, for plaintiff in error. Hopkins & Glenn, contra.

At the conclusion of the reading of the abstract by Mr Hammond, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

United States Circuit Court.

United States circuit court met yesterday pursuant to adjournment, Hon. R. A. Hill United States judge, presiding. The following business was transacted:

The jury in the case of Isaac M. Whittaker, charged with making false entries, returned a verdict of not guilty.

William W. Yancey, charged with illicit retailing, was acquitted.

United States vs. J. P. Simmons, illicit distilling, working in an illicit distillery and illicit retailing. Verdict guilty. Sentence, one months imprisonment, $100 fine and costs.

United States vs. William Harvey, William Gravitt, Bege Strickland, and George Bradbury; conspiracy. Indictment quashed and exonerator entered on bond.

United States vs. Stephen Brooks; scire facias. Dismissed on payment of costs.

United States vs. William Z. Barker; illicit distilling, etc. Verdict not guilty.

United States vs. P. B. Smith; illicit retailing. Verdict guilty. Sentence, one month's imprisonment, $100 fine and costs.

United States vs. Caleb Townsend. Bond forfeited.

United States vs. A. A. Presley. Bond forfeited.

United States vs James Beavers; illicit retailing. Verdict not guilty.

United States vs John H. Warren; illicit distilling, working in an illicit distillery, and illicit retailing. Verdict guilty of working, not guilty of distilling and retailing. Sentence, one month's imprisonment and costs.

United States vs. Abe Strickland; illicit distilling, working and retailing. Verdict guilty of working, not guilty of illicit distilling and retailing. Sentence one month's imprisonment and costs.

United States vs. Aaron Cohen, of Lincoln county; illicit retailing. Verdict guilty. Notice of motion for new trial. A subsequent order suspends sentence until next session of the court, during which time Cohen will make application for pardon.

United States District Court.

United States vs. John B. Suttles; conspiracy, No bill.

United States vs. Thomas Greenway; illicit distilling and working. Verdict guilty Sentence one month imprisonment and $100 fine and costs.

United States vs. John Anderson, Jr.; illicit distilling, working and retailing. Verdict, guilty of illicit distilling and working. Sentence, one month's imprisonment and $100 fine with costs.

The following bonds were forfeited: J. Wimack, Louise Bruce, Samuel Howell, Joseph Howell, Tike Jeffers, Robert Duff.

Stone Mountain Sunday-School Convention.

The inclement weather yesterday cut off a full attendance of delegates to the Stone Mountain Sunday-school convention.

At 9 a.m. the convention was called to order in the Central Baptist church by Rev F. M. Daniel, president.

In the absence of J. A. Anderson, called off on professional duty, the convention was welcomed in a happy manner by Sidney Root. Mr. N. F. Cooledge, of Norcross, responded in his inimitable style.

The report of the president was read and referred to a special committee, consisting of Rev. T. C. Boykin, S. Root and W. J. Maddox.

J. J. McLendon, L. W. Lee and W. G. Whidby were appointed a committee on nominations.

N. F. Cooledge, T. C Boykin and T. Chafin were appointed a committee on new plans and methods.

In the afternoon Rev. D. Shaver delivered a striking address on "well equipped Sunday-schools, attended by old and young." His views were new and strong. The matter was discussed at length by the convention.

W. R Webster addressed the convention on "pastors and churches thoroughly aroused to their duties."

J. J. McLendon, W. R. Webster and G. G. Hudson were appointed a committee on finance.

At night, in the absence of the speaker assigned to the topic, W. G Whidby addressed the convention on "A thoroughly organized associational Sunday-school convention."

N F. Cooledge followed on the same subject.

The election and installation of officers will take place this morning.

The programme to-day is one of great interest.

On Sunday Rev. T. C. Boykin will preach in the Central Baptist church at 11 a.m. on "The Training of Children." At 3 p.m. a Sunday-school mass meeting will be held in the same church. At night Rev R. H. Tucker will preach.

At the close of services in all the Baptist churches of the city, prayer will be offered for more spirituality in the Sunday-schools.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

The Pannell Brothers to the Front—Stealing Oranges—Several Coats Stolen—Robbed of $60.

Yesterday was a raw, cold day, and only those compelled to be out were upon the streets. Except a street car or an occasional policeman nothing could be seen, and as a natural consequence there was but little to record.

About 10 o'clock officers Joyner and Moon arrested the Pannell brothers on Peters street. These boys have been wanted for the past week for larceny after trust. Mr. Perkins, the complainant, avers that they are guilty of appropriating his money to their use. They will have a hearing to-day before Judge Tanner.

Officer Norman calaboosed Remus Thompson about noon. Remus was detected stealing oranges from a White hall-street fruit stand, and for this offense he will to-day plead before Judge Butt to the charge of simple larceny.

J. E. Manning's store was burglarized last night. The house is on West Peters street, and was entered from the rear, the burglars raising a second-story window, which they reached by ascending a ladder and then descending the stair way into the store room. Several pieces of bacon, some flour, sugar and tobacco were taken.

James Buchanan, one of the new station house keepers, booked the following thefts up to 12 o'clock last night:

From the second floor of the Girls' high school there was stolen a new beaver cloth cloak, valued at fourteen dollars. It belonged to a Miss McAllister.

From Mr. H. L. Smith's residence, 289 S. Forsyth street, an overcoat was stolen. It was hanging on the hat-rack in the hall, and was taken while the family was at supper. It was a dark brown coat with a dark velvet collar, and was valued at twenty dollars.

From 85 Crew street an overcoat belonging to a small boy, was stolen.

Fred Bender, who resides at 45 Jones street, reports a robbery which occurred at his house a few nights ago. Mr. Bender, when retiring, placed his clothing across the foot of the bed, which was near a window on the east side of the house. The next morning when he awoke the window was up and his pants lying upon the floor. An examination showed that his pocket-book containing sixty dollars was gone. The purse was an old buckskin one much worn. The money was composed of two twenty dollar gold pieces, three one dollar gold pieces, one two and a half dollar gold piece and the rest in silver and currency.

DeGive's Opera-House.

In a short time the bell will ring down the curtain on the last act at the opera-house, but its large doors will not close, or the dust be permitted to accumulate on the seats. Mr. DeGive intends that his house shall be still more comfortable and attractive by next season. The chairs, at present in the parquette, will be removed, and their places supplied with a far more pleasant and handsome one. He also intends to place matting where needed, all through the house; in fact various additions and improvements will be made, resulting in Atlanta's having as desirable a theater as can be asked for.

During the season now closing Mr. DeGive has not lost any money, yet he cannot be congratulated on having made a fortune. Many theatrical companies have come under this unfortunate category. Mr. DeGive, the amusement-loving people of our city are under obligations to him for many an evening's pleasure during the winter, for by his efforts we had various attractions that otherwise would not have visited us. Then, too, he has been exceedingly careful in guarding against the appearance of any company whose entertainments were of doubtful morality. A genial, efficient manager, a public spirited citizen, he is to be wished a "successful run" in the future.

Homes for Workingmen.

We understand Mr. Jacob Haas has purchased the square fronting on Washington avenue 400 feet and bounded by Clarke Pulliam and Fulton streets, on which is situated a number of cottages, quite a number of cottages suitable for renting to men of small means. For sometime past mechanics and other laborers have found it very difficult to obtain convenient houses at a reasonable rental in desirable localities, but the square mentioned will be one of the best parts of the city, and is all that could be desired by any one. Emigration both from the northern states and Europe is bound to turn toward the south, and Atlanta will be the great distributing point from which the immigrants will sally forth to their future homes. We have no doubt many of them will settle in the city, and for whom homes must be supplied.

Alice Oates.

Remember that this charming lady will be here next Monday in one of Offenbach's best efforts, "Les Bavards." We all remember how delicious was this actress in the opera "The Princess of Trebizonde," when she appeared here with Miss Rose au two years ago in this piece. She is just as good. The opera is of the comic order, like "Grand Duchess," "Pinafore," all fun and music, and such performances are enjoyed when they are given by such artists as Alice Oates and her troupe. This company is under the management of Mr. Miles, of Pike's opera house, Cincinnati, who already gave us this season the Juveniles opera, and his name is a voucher of excellence.

Repairs at Panola.

Colonel Robert M. Clarke, president of Ogle thorpe manufacturing company on South river, is making considerable headway with the repairs on the property damaged by the freshet in February. He has put in a good foundation of granite, and has the first story of much heavier timbers than those used heretofore. The entire frame work of the building has been finished, and only a small amount of work remains to be done.

Healthful, Palatable.

The chief pleasure of life is the enjoyment of good health, which is largely promoted by wholesome and appetizing food, the proper cooking and seasoning of which gives relish and enjoyment to the repast. A legion of articles are presented to the public for flavoring, many of which are deleterious to health and offensive to taste, but the popular Lea & Perrins's Worcestershire Sauce is approved by all, on meats, game, fish and in soups, gravies, etc., it is indispensible. Half a century test in the different countries of the world prono unces it the best sauce extant.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The admission to the matinee this afternoon is only 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. Such prices will fill the opera-house.

—Setsers' Nobby Stiff and Soft Hats. Large lot correct styles just received. McCalla Bro's.

—Mark Berry's, 33 Peachtree.

—Bargains in New Style Hats and Fine Shoes, at McCalla Bro's.

—Triple plated Knives, solid blade and handle at $3.75 per dozen, at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s. mar30—d3t

—Special inducements in our goods and prices to college boys to-day. McCalla Bro's.

—Mark Berry's is the best known shoe house in the southern states.

—Immense stock Silver plated Forks, etc., at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s.

—Don't let the day pass without seeing Mark Berry's immense stock of fine shoes.

—McCalla Bro's buy large lots of Shoes and Hats from factories, and can offer some extra drives to country merchants.

—Strangers visiting the city should not fail to call at Berry's, the leading shoe house, 33 Peachtree.

—Benj. H. Catching, Doctor of Dental Surgery, No. 72 Whitehall street. mar29—d1f

—Join the rush to-day for Mark Berry's, and you will be happy.

—Headquarters for Ziegler Shoes, Stetson's Hats and Bargain Shirts. McCalla Bro's, 2 Whitehall.

—Rogers & Bro.'s triple plated Knives at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s. mar30—d5t

—Our young men who are trying to build a reputation should buy their Stylish Neckwear, Collars and Shirts from McCalla Bro's and save 10 to 25 per cent.

—Brunswick Oysters are now in their prime. You can get them only at Emery's.

—Attractive New Styles Scarfs and N bby Ties at McCalla Bro's Bargain Store, 3 Whitehall.

—The sermon recently preached in Decatur by the Rev. Dr. Fraser and by request, be delivered Sunday night in the Third Presbyterian church. Subject: "And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment." The public are cordially invited.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. G. W. Clemmons, who died of paralysis at Conyers Thursday night, was a granddaughter of Mr. J. A. Clemmons, of this city.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEORGIA.

—L. W Dailis, LaGrange.
—S. R. Kellogg, Newnan.
—John H. Newton, Athens.
—John Sullivan, Savannah.
—H. R. Harris, Greenville.
—A. S. Pendleton, Georgia.
—D. M. McKennon, Cuthbert.

C. A. McGowan, Summit, Miss., says: "Last summer I was suffering from sore throat, and my friend, Professor Patton, recommended a gargle of 'Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass.' I tried it, and before night was entirely relieved."

Lottery Drawing at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—The 6th drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company took place yesterday at McCauley's theater. The capital prize, $30,000, was drawn by ticket 92,827; the second prize, $ 6,000, by ticket 6,28 ; the third prize, $5,000, by ticket 12 967. The following tickets drew $1,000: 1,494, 1,928, 34,290, 45,815 and 51,221.

Ohio Wheat Prospects.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—A special dispatch to the Herald from Columbus, Ohio regarding the wheat crop prospects show a general increase in the acreage, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. The winter has been almost everywhere favorable to a large yield.

Fatally Stabbed.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—William S Bates, United States marshal, was fatally stabbed in a fight near a bar room on the Southern railroad, below Somerset, Ky., on Wednesday night. Mr. Cooper, another United States marshal, was killed at the same time in Littletown, ten miles distant. Both were active against moonshiners.

A Louisiana Fire.

SHREVEPORT, April 1.—A fire yesterday morning destroyed five buildings at the corner of Milam and Market streets, occupied by Mrs. Frisby, milliner; Candiela, residence; Patrick Hughes, grocer; D. Pobst, gunsmith; B. P. Parker, painter, and Mrs R. J. Kline, residence. Loss, $15,0.0; insurance, $6,000; fire accidental.

A Poor Road.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A local paper reports that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, having earned nothing during the last quarter, but wishing to keep the stock up, will declare a dividend of 2 per cent, to be taken out of the surplus funds.

Resuming Business.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—The old and prominent firm of James Adger & Co., bankers and shipping agents who suspended in 1878, have settled with their creditors and resumed business to-day.

The Bellicose Indian.

TORONTO, April 1.—A dispatch from Wood Mountain says Sitting Bull and a camp of about 100 lodges arrived at Wood Mountains, N. W. T., the last day of January, and has been camped near that post ever since.

An Entire Success.

LONDON, April 1.—The experiment of lighting portions of the city by Brush and Siemen's electric systems, last night, was entirely successful.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

BLACK SILKS, SATIN BROCADES,
ELEGANT MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Table Linens, Towels, etc., White Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ties, etc., SPECIALTIES.

CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S Boots, Shoes and Slippers in new styles and shapes, and Best Makes. FULL STOCK NOW IN, AT

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

Butterick's Patterns, Full Stock.

A NEW MEXICAN TERROR.

A Couple of Desperadoes Hold the Territory in Check.

DENVER, April 1.—A dispatch to the Durango News says the whole section of country around Rio Arabia, New Mexico, is in a state of nervous excitement, and terror reigns supreme. The cause of the terror is a gang of desperadoes led by Ike Stockton, who with his brother Port have for years been depredating through New Mexico and Texas, murdering, stealing, etc. Less than a month ago, Port Stockton, whose headquarters were near Farmington, entered a saloon in that town, where a number of ranchmen were drinking, and as is customary, everybody was invited to take a drink under penalty of being shot on refusal. A ranchman, not complying, Stockton drew a revolver, but was immediately shot and killed Ike Stockton hearing of this, collected a gang of six or seven desperadoes and started for Farmington with the avowed purpose of killing every man who was present when Port was killed. Since then they have been murdering ranchmen and cowboys, killing and stealing stock and defying the authorities. A vigilance committee was organized, but is powerless, the desperadoes being thoroughly acquainted with the country, well mounted, and have divided into three or four squads, in order to evade them. Governor Wallace has called out the militia, and the country is to be scoured until the desperadoes are run down.

Grant and Family.

GALVESTON, April 1—General Grant and family arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. They will leave for Vera Cruz to-morrow.

—The German stream of emigration now so actively going on is visible at Havre as well as at Bremen and Hamburg. Under the wintercompetition of two companies has led to considerably reduced fares (80 marks per head); but many emigrants take the Hull or Liverpool route, possibly to lull the vigilance of German officials bent on preventing the escape of young men nearly ripe for the conscription. From Posen the departures are numerous, mostly Poles, but partly German peasants. Silesian emigration movement has been going on all the winter, and is not slackening. Whole villages are described by local papers as migrating from Posen, Prussia proper, and Schleswig. Illinois and Nebraska are favorite destinations; but a German socialist colony is being founded in Texas, to be re-enforced by Germans from St. Louis, Chicago and New York. The exodus is quite spontaneous, being largely attributable to the failure of the rye crop and the heavy duties on the importation of Russian rye.

—Those who have seen Miss Genevieve Ward upon the stage in the character of "Stephanie" have a very good idea of how the Empress Eugenie looked in the days before her rich hair became white and the wrinkles traced by sorrow became deep. The resemblance is marvellous, and the unhappy widow of Louis Napoleon is said to have grown gravely sedate; her snowy hair is gathered back smoothly over her forehead, and her dress is the simplest and plainest imaginable.

—A young lady of Little Rock, Arkansas whose womanly qualities had made her the mark of much attention from gentlemen, to one of whom she had plighted her troth, had her hair ruined from a glossy brown to white This evidence of poignant grief was caused by the base action of her lover He was a young man moving in Little Rock's highest social circles a short time since, but now married and living in another part of the union. She did not suspect that he had been unworthy of confidence. One evening last week she picked up a paper from the city in which her lover was visiting and one of the first things that struck her eye was the description of a brilliant wedding in a fashionable church. She saw her lover's name figuring as that of the bridegroom. During the whole night she lay in a stupor. The next morning one side of her head was white as snow, and so it remains.

Mahone's Mission.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

Mahone seems to have been born to make other men famous. There is Riddleberger, for instance.

—THE—

Ridiculously LOW PRICES

—THAT—

JOHN RYAN

SELLING

FINE SHOES

At is now the talk of the town and the people wonder how it is that he can sell

Shoes

From 25 cents to $2.50 per pair

Less Than Any House

In Georgia, but this interesting fact is not to be explained here. It is sufficient to know that such is the case.

SPECIALTIES

—FOR—

To-Day

288 pairs of Ladies' Curacoa Kid Boots at $2 00; worth $3.

870 pairs Diagonal Clop Top Button Boots at $1 50; sold elsewhere at $2 75.

360 pairs Ladies' Curacoa Kid Boots $2 25, as good as any shoe sold elsewhere at $3 50.

170 pairs of Gents' genuine hand sewed Shoes at $3 50; worth $6.

870 pairs of Gents' Button genuine hand sewed Shoes at $3. The identical Shoes are sold elsewhere in the town at $7 50 and $8.

THREE LARGE

Bargain Counters

have been made of a big lot of Sample Gents' Shoes that have been just received and will be sold at the following prices. Your choice on each Counter at

$1.25, $1.50 and $2.

Some of these goods are worth four times the prices asked for them.

Remember that

JOHN RYAN'S

IS THE

Great Southern Shoe House,

61 Whitehall, 66, 68 and 70 Broad Street.

LATEST SPRING STYLES,

JUST INTRODUCED, BY

HIRSCH BROS.,

Popular Clothiers and Tailors,

42 and 44 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA.

28 sep12 d1y—un ch am bow & co

JOHN KEELY

THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES

Has secured and placed for sale on his

Bargain Counters

Several large lots of goods which are

Unusually Attractive

on account of their

UTILITY, BEAUTY

AND

Economy in Price

—

MARK THIS!

200 pieces double-width

Black Alpacas

15c PER YARD,

Literally Half Price

On Sale at

JOHN KEELY'S

—

And This

5,000 yards new and beautiful

Spring Goods Goods,

(Solid and Figured Worsted)

15c per Yard,

worth Thirty-five cents ANYWHERE, on sale at

JOHN KEELY'S

Purchase while you can These goods cannot possibly remain long on sale. The prices must speedily close them out.

NEW AND CHOICE

Spring Goods

arriving daily in every department, at

JOHN KEELY'S

—FOR—

To-Day

OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.
ATLANTA, GA., April 1, 1881.

The Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway having been leased to the Richmond and Danville railroad, I have this day, by direction of H. W. Sibley, president, delivered to Colonel T. M. R. Talcott, General Manager of the Richmond and Danville railroad company, the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway, together with the rolling stock, tools, machinery of all kinds, and all other property thereto belonging.

G. J. FORRACRE,
General Manager.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
ATLANTA, GA., April 1, 1881.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company having leased the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway, and the majority of the property having this day been delivered to me by Colonel G. J. Forracre, General Manager of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway Company, I hereby assume charge and control of the said railway works and property from this date, in behalf of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

Colonel G. J. Forracre has consented to continue to operate the road, under the new management, and will be duly respected as my authorized representative until further notice.

E. A. Barber, Auditor of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, takes charge of the Auditing Department from this date, with H. C. Manley as Assistant Auditor and Local Treasurer.

Sol Haas, General Freight Agent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, takes charge of the Freight Department.

All other officers, agents and employes now in service on the road will be retained in their present positions until otherwise ordered.

Reports and remittances will be made to H. C. Manley, Assistant Auditor and Local Treasurer, as heretofore. T. M. R. TALCOTT,
General Manager.

A. AND C. A. L. RAILWAY CO.,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, April 1, 1881.

All parties having bills against this Company for purchases made in March, are urgently requested to present the same at once for settlement. H. C. MANLEY,
apr2—d1t Auditor and Local Treasurer.

Huckins' SOUPS TOMATO, MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, JULIENNE, TEA, MACARONI, BEEF, VERMICELLI SCOTCH AND BOUILLI, CHICKEN, MUTTON BROTH, CONSOMME, OKRA, MULLAGATAWNY. ASPARAGUS, GREEN TURTLE, HARE. Also, Irish Stew, Harlest of Mutton, Stewed Calves' Head, Tomatoes (canned), in quart cans, fresh, per can 15c. Delivered daily to the limits. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. Address HUCKINS' SOUP DEPOT, Atlanta, Ga. mar 13—d1y wed sat

Spring Millinery.

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW York with a large stock of choice Millinery. The finest assortment of

Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Ribbons, etc., ever brought to this city: also a fine line in

BONNETS AND HATS

in all the new Stra